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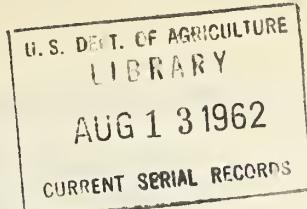
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Crop Production



Release:
August 10, 1961
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF AUGUST 1, 1961

Corn for grain is estimated at 3,352 million bushels, up 6 percent from the July 1 forecast--14 percent less than 1960 but 11 percent above average.

All Wheat is estimated at 1,204 million bushels, 4 percent below the forecast of last month, 11 percent less than 1960 but 10 percent above average.

Cats at 982 million bushels, are up 2 percent from last month, but 15 percent below last year, and 23 percent below average.

Sorghum Grain production is estimated at 455 million bushels, down 25 percent from last year but 52 percent above average.

Hay is estimated at 110 million tons, 7 percent below 1960 and 1 percent below average.

Soybeans are estimated at 683 million bushels, surpassing the previous record high crop of 1958 by 18 percent and the 1960 crop by 22 percent.

Late Summer Potatoes are estimated at 35 million hundredweight, 2 percent more than last year and 5 percent above average.

Fall Potatoes are forecast at 190 million hundredweight, up 8 percent from 1960 and 21 percent more than average.

Peaches are estimated at 75 million bushels, 1 percent more than last year's crop and 19 percent more than average.

Apples are estimated at 125 million bushels, 15 percent more than last year and 12 percent above average.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
				Indi-			Indicated
	Average:	1960	cated	Average:	1960	July 1,	Aug. 1,
	:1950-59:	:1960	:Aug. 1, 1950-59:	:1961	:1960	:1961	:1961
Corn for grain	bu.:	44.1	54.5	57.5	3,013,797	3,891,212	3,175,177
Wheat, all	" :	19.7	26.0	23.4	1,094,770	1,350,339	1,259,007
Winter	" :	21.0	27.6	26.1	839,240	1,103,895	1,116,184
All spring	" :	16.4	20.7	13.4	255,530	246,444	142,823
Durum	" :	13.8	20.8	11.7	25,258	34,105	16,502
Other spring	" :	16.8	20.7	13.7	230,272	212,339	126,321
Oats	" :	36.3	43.3	40.4	1,281,781	1,150,774	961,357
Barley	" :	28.6	31.0	27.8	353,737	427,018	365,746
Rye	" :	14.2	19.7	16.9	23,907	32,491	26,187
Flaxseed	" :	8.3	9.1	7.1	35,526	30,409	19,350
Rice	100 lb.	bag: <u>1/</u> 2,802	<u>1/</u> 3,424	<u>1/</u> 3,518	49,683	54,612	54,445
Sorghum grain	bu.:	---	---	---	298,968	608,235	---
Cotton	bale:	<u>1/</u> 362	<u>1/</u> 446	<u>1/</u> 427	13,553	14,272	13,918
Hay, all	ton:	1.52	1.76	1.66	110,769	118,091	108,948
Hay, wild	" :	.81	.92	.79	10,336	10,481	8,771
Hay, alfalfa	" :	2.20	2.45	2.29	56,254	67,137	62,136
Hay, clover and timothy <u>2/</u>	" :	1.48	1.64	1.56	25,513	23,943	21,960
Hay, lespedeza	" :	1.08	1.17	1.26	4,998	3,790	3,511
Beans, dry edible	:						
(Cleaned) 100 lb.	bag: <u>1/</u> 1,157	<u>1/</u> 1,252	<u>1/</u> 1,267	16,711	17,912	17,126	17,858
Peas, dry field	:						
(Cleaned) 100 lb.	bag: <u>1/</u> 1,215	<u>1/</u> 1,088	<u>1/</u> 963	3,415	3,241	3,578	3,186
Soybeans for beans	bu.:	21.4	23.6	25.2	391,162	558,771	---
Peanuts <u>3/</u>	lb.:	979	1,265	1,192	1,562,602	1,784,116	1,688,800
Potatoes:	cwt.:						
Winter	" :	155.8	154.7	185.3	4,327	3,264	4,354
Early spring	" :	138.7	123.7	182.5	3,557	3,489	4,636
Late spring	" :	144.4	198.1	200.6	24,024	26,451	26,983
Early summer	" :	105.5	149.7	152.5	12,363	14,637	14,495
Late summer	" :	170.8	202.7	200.5	33,636	34,552	34,962
Fall	" :	176.3	185.1	186.3	156,685	175,042	---
Total	" :	164.6	184.3	187.0	234,592	257,435	275,729
Sweetpotatoes	" :	59.9	77.1	73.5	18,898	15,636	14,693
Tobacco	lb.:	1,418	1,703	1,701	2,048,896	1,943,487	1,978,451
Sugarcane for sugar	:						
and seed	ton:	23.1	23.4	26.4	7,010	7,721	9,010
Sugar beets	" :	16.4	17.2	17.2	13,324	16,421	18,577
Broomcorn	" :	<u>1/</u> 271	<u>1/</u> 292	<u>1/</u> 316	32	20	---
Hops	Lb.:	1,538	1,575	1,581	48,604	45,976	37,335
Pasture	pct.:	<u>4/</u> 77	<u>4/</u> 82	<u>4/</u> 84	---	---	---
	:						

1/ Pounds. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.3/ Picked and threshed.4/ Condition August 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, August 1961

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

CROP	PRODUCTION (In Thousands)				
	Average 1950-59	1960	July 1, 1961	Indicated Aug. 1, 1961	
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.: 1/ 111,848	1/ 108,515	122,770	125,115	
Peaches	" : 1/ 63,130	1/ 74,315	75,688	74,989	
Pears	" : 1/ 29,220	25,621	25,938	26,455	
Grapes	ton: 2,937	2,997	3,123	3,123	
Cherries	" : 1/ 219	1/ 187	228	236	
Apricots	" : 1/ 199	1/ 243	203	193	
Pecans	lb.: 152,288	187,500	---	224,200	

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested.CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP	Condition August 1				
	Average 1950-59	1959	1960	1961	
Oranges	pct.: 66	67	72	68	
Grapefruit	" : 62	57	72	66	
Lemons	" : 73	76	67	67	

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1950-59	1960	1961	Average 1950-59	1960	1961
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
June	: 12,167	11,689	11,887	4,934	5,198	5,113
July	: 11,259	10,750	11,014	4,598	5,016	5,012
Jan. - July Incl.	: 74,847	75,728	76,484	37,118	37,595	36,798

CROP PRODUCTION, August 1961

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

ACREAGE

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average	1960	1961	1961 pct. of 1960
	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	Percent
Corn for grain	: 68,639	71,443	58,275	81.6
Wheat, all	: 56,245	51,859	51,450	99.2
Winter	: 40,188	39,977	40,548	101.4
All spring	: 16,056	11,882	10,902	91.8
Durum	: 1,869	1,640	1,527	93.1
Other spring	: 14,187	10,242	9,375	91.5
Oats	: 35,510	26,554	24,320	91.6
Barley	: 12,282	13,763	13,225	96.1
Rye	: 1,674	1,652	1,528	92.5
Flaxseed	: 4,332	3,341	2,732	81.8
Rice	: 1,808	1,595	1,596	100.1
Popcorn	: 174	156	202	129.5
Cotton	: 18,737	15,309	15,652	102.2
Hay, all	: 73,006	66,958	66,156	98.8
Hay, wild	: 12,789	11,407	10,969	96.2
Hay, alfalfa	: 25,605	27,368	27,380	100.0
Hay, clover and timothy <u>1/</u>	: 17,321	14,588	14,240	97.6
Hay, lespedeza	: 4,628	3,233	2,827	87.4
Beans, dry edible	: 1,446	1,431	1,409	98.5
Peas, dry field	: 279	298	331	111.1
Soybeans for beans	: 18,045	23,639	27,100	114.6
Peanuts <u>2/</u>	: 1,609	1,410	1,417	100.5
Potatoes	:			
Winter	: 28	21	24	111.4
Early spring	: 26	28	25	90.1
Late spring	: 170	134	134	100.7
Early summer	: 119	98	99	100.9
Late summer	: 199	170	175	102.8
Fall	: 888	946	1,017	107.6
Total	: 1,429	1,397	1,475	105.6
Sweetpotatoes	: 320	203	200	98.5
Tobacco	: 1,466	1,141	1,168	102.3
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	: 305	330	352	106.8
Sugar beets	: 810	957	1,090	113.9
Broomcorn	: 243	139	148	106.3
Hops	: 32	29	23	79.5

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.2/ Picked and threshed.

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1961

Crop Production Index Moves Upward

Partial relief from the critical drought conditions in the Northern Plains and near ideal growing conditions over most of the Nation pushed the all crops production index up 1 point from a month ago. Improved feed grain prospects provided much of the upward push although increases were also shown for some other commodity groups. The August 1 level of 113 is still 8 points below the 1960 index, due chiefly to lower acreages of corn and sorghums. The composite index of yield per acre covering the 28 leading crops computes to 140 for August 1. This compares to the record level of 143 established in 1960 and 1958.

Feed Grain Prospects Improve

Indicated production of feed grains moved upward during July as favorable weather raised yield prospects. However, total tonnage for 1961 is expected to be 15 percent below last year, due chiefly to reduced acreages of corn and sorghum grain. Excellent conditions in the major Corn Belt States helped boost the expected yield of corn for grain to a record high of 57.5 bushels per acre, 3 bushels above the July estimate and the previous record yield set in 1960. A 3.35 billion bushel crop is now in prospect compared to the 1960 corn for grain production of 3.9 billion. Rains and lower temperatures in the Northern Plains improved oats and barley prospects during July. Sorghum grain yield per acre is expected to equal last year's record high but acreage for harvest is 25 percent less than 1960.

Food Grain Production Lower

July showers and lower temperatures partly removed the dark shadow which hung over the spring wheat area a month ago. Yield prospects improved but are still at low levels, reflecting the early season damage. In spite of the improvement during July, expected production of all spring wheat is more than a third less than last year.

Winter wheat output in 1961 is now estimated to be 4 percent below the 1960 crop. Harvest was nearly completed in the Plains States and far Northwest but was delayed by frequent showers in the eastern Corn Belt and North Atlantic States. Yield indications dropped below earlier expectations and some loss in quality was reported. Reduced acreage as well as lower yield per acre result in rye production 20 percent below last year. A rice crop 3 percent above the 1960 output is now forecast, as unusually good growing conditions improved crop prospects.

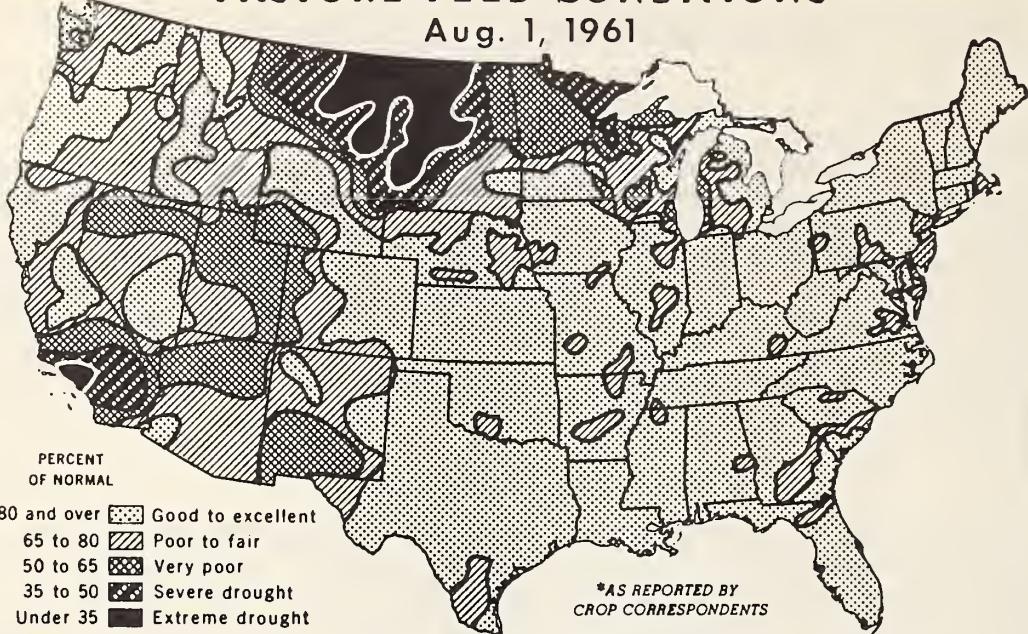
Cotton and Oilseed Crops Make Good Progress

Cotton production in 1961 is expected to be about 2.5 percent below last year. Prospects are generally good to excellent in the western half of the cotton belt. The Eastern cotton States were benefited by higher temperatures in July but the crop is still two to three weeks late.

Soybeans made excellent growth during July and the crop was in generally excellent condition at the end of July. The first forecast of production indicates a 1961 crop of record proportions, far exceeding any other year.

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Aug. 1, 1961



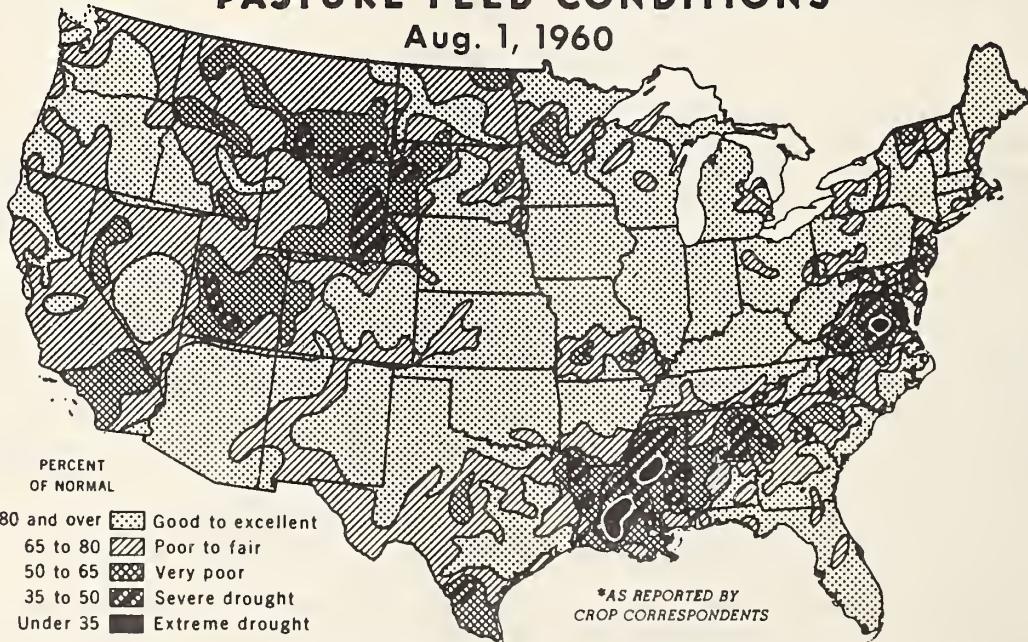
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 5RS 11-61(6) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Aug. 1, 1960



* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 8000-60 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

An increase of 15 percent in acreage over last year coupled with a record yield of over 25 bushels per acre give an indicated 1961 output of 683 million bushels, 22 percent above last year and 75 percent above the ten-year average.

Rainfall and lower temperatures in the Northern Plains States improved the flax crop in some areas but these gains were offset by further deterioration in other areas. Indicated production for 1961 held the same as the July estimate but is 36 percent less than last year's crop.

Production of peanuts is expected to be 5 percent less than last year but 8 percent more than average. Acreage to be picked and threshed is slightly above last year, but the estimated yield of 1,192 pounds per acre compares with 1,265 pounds for 1960. A late start due to cool, wet spring weather was only partly overcome by favorable July weather.

July Weather Generally Favorable For Crop Growth

July showers brought partial relief to the drought damaged Northern Plains area. Rainfall eased soil moisture shortages in the eastern half of the Dakotas and in northern Minnesota. Western Dakota areas and eastern Montana had showers that brought limited relief, but soils are still critically dry. Spotted dry areas are reported in Nebraska, as scattered showers missed some localities. A return to near normal temperatures during July following the searing late June heat was probably as important as the rainfall in limiting crop damage in the Northern Plains. Small grains improved during the month in this area, especially late fields. Corn, late hays and pasture were especially benefitted in the eastern Dakota and southern Montana areas. Flax fields were revived and prospects held steady with a month ago.

Adequate moisture and warmer temperatures in the latter half of July were a shot in the arm for spring crops over most of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. Corn made excellent growth and progress continues ahead of last year but about average. Soybeans also made rapid growth with the higher temperatures stimulating bloom. Harvest of winter grains was about winding up in the plains States but frequent showers delayed combining in eastern Corn Belt and North Atlantic areas. Discoloration and sprouting of grain in the head has lowered quality of the acreage remaining for harvest. Spring grain harvest also made rapid progress in the northern Plains where drought damaged crops were maturing early. Spring wheat harvest was 10 percent completed in Minnesota, over one-third in South Dakota and starting over most of North Dakota. Growth of hay crops and pastures was rank in the areas east of the Rockies except in the dry northern Plains areas. Hay quality was lowered by delays in cutting and by shower damage to hay that had been cut. Scattered rainfall patterns left some dry spots in some South Atlantic States but crop damage was limited to local areas. Cotton responded to the favorable July temperatures, and fruiting is reported as generally heavy although plant growth in eastern cotton States was held back by earlier cool weather. Cotton harvest was making good progress in southern Texas and was starting in Arizona.

Continued high temperatures and limited rainfall brought high demands on irrigation water supplies in the Mountain and Western States. Available supplies were nearly exhausted in some areas of Utah, Nevada, eastern Oregon and southern Idaho with some crop deterioration beginning to show up, particularly in Utah and Nevada. California crops made good progress during July. Irrigation requirements were heavy, but water supplies are generally adequate.

Tobacco and Sugar Crop Prospects Continue High

Indicated production of all tobacco at 1,987 million pounds is slightly above the July estimate of 1,978 million. July weather was generally favorable, but typical summer shower patterns left some dry areas at the end of the month in the flue-cured tobacco areas. Hail damage was spotted but important damage was reported in northern Wisconsin binder and Massachusetts wrapper areas. The prospective yield of all tobacco of 1,701 pounds per acre is surpassed only by last year's record of 1,703 pounds. A near record yield of 1,777 pounds of flue-cured tobacco is indicated, while burley yield is forecast at a record high of 1,685 pounds per acre.

Prospects for sugar crops improved during July and the combined indicated production exceeds the record output forecast a month ago. The August 1 estimate of sugar cane production at 9,302,000 tons is up 3 percent from July and 20 percent above last year. Sugar beet production is now forecast at 18,745,000 tons, 1 percent above the July estimate and 14 percent larger than last year.

Dry Bean Yields Up From Last Month

Improved conditions in New York, Michigan and Colorado were largely responsible for an increase in the expected output of dry beans. The 1961 estimate is now slightly below last year, but 7 percent above average. The yield of 1,267 pounds per acre is exceeded only by the 1959 record of 1,297 pounds. Prospective production of dry peas declined during July as high temperatures in the Idaho-Washington area reduced bloom. The current estimate is slightly below last year's small crop and 7 percent below average.

Hay Prospects Improve - Pasture Condition Above Average

Total production of all hay crops is currently estimated at 109.8 million tons compared to the July estimate of 108.9 million. This indicated production is 1 percent below average and 7 percent smaller than the large 1960 crop. July rainfall and higher temperatures were generally favorable for growth of forage crops in nearly all areas east of the Rocky Mountains. However, the pattern of frequent showers hampered haying operations. Quality has been lowered both from delays which prevented cutting at optimum stages and from being rained on after cutting. Hay production is down sharply in the drought areas centering around the Dakotas. Production in the Western States is being held down by low irrigation water supplies, but the total tonnage is well above average.

Pasture condition averaged 84 percent of normal for the entire country, 7 points above average and 2 points above August 1 last year. All regions of the country except the West reported less seasonal decline in pasture conditions than usual during July. July rainfall and lower temperatures actually brought some improvement from the low July 1 condition in Minnesota and North Dakota.

Fruit Crop Prospects Above Average

Production of non-citrus fruits is expected to total 7 percent greater than in 1960 and 8 percent above average. Larger crops than in 1960 are indicated for each of these fruits except apricots. Prospects for apples, pears, sweet cherries and sour cherries improved but production of peaches, apricots, plums and prunes declined during July. Harvest of apricots was about over by August 1 and picking of sweet cherries was rapidly drawing to a close.

Total tonnage of edible nuts (almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts) is 15 percent greater than last year and 31 percent above average. Only the walnut crop is below last year. A record large pecan crop is in prospect.

Vegetable Output Under Last Year but Above Average

Prospects for summer vegetables and melons improved during July. Total output is now expected to be 7 percent below last year but 4 percent above average. None of the major vegetable crops is expected to be larger than last year. Substantially smaller crops than last year are forecast for lettuce and onions, with a moderate decline for cucumbers and slightly smaller production of cabbage, celery, green peppers and tomatoes. Indicated production of cantaloups is 3 percent above last year while honeydew output is down 4 percent and watermelons down 11 percent.

Total tonnage of six processing vegetables for which 1961 estimates have been made is 10 percent above last year and 21 percent above average. Increases are forecast for each of the six crops with record high production of snap beans and sweet corn now in prospect.

July Egg Output Equals Last Year - Milk Production Larger

July egg production was practically the same as a year earlier as increases in the South Atlantic, South Central and Western States were balanced by decreases in the North Atlantic and North Central States. July rate of lay as well as number of layers averaged about the same as last year for the Nation. Total egg production for the first seven months of 1961 was 2 percent below last year. Potential layers on August 1 including pullets not of laying age, were 2 percent above a year earlier but 17 percent below average.

Milk production in July was 2 percent above a year earlier but 2 percent below the 1950-59 average for the month.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION, BY GROUPS OF CROPS

UNITED STATES, 1949-61 (1947-49-100)

Year	All crops	Feed grains	Hay & forage	Food grains	Vege-tables	Sugar crops	Cotton	Tobacco	Oil crops
1949	101	103	99	89	100	95	112	98	100
1950	97	104	106	83	102	117	70	101	115
1951	99	97	110	82	95	93	106	116	106
1952	104	103	106	105	96	95	106	112	104
1953	103	101	109	96	101	106	115	102	103
1954	101	106	108	85	98	118	96	111	116
1955	105	112	115	80	102	107	103	109	128
1956	106	112	109	84	109	108	93	108	152
1957	106	122	122	79	104	12 ⁴	77	83	147
1958	118	135	122	117	108	122	80	86	180
1959	117	140	115	93	106	13 ⁴	102	89	158
1960 2/	121	142	119	110	107	130	100	96	171
1961 3/	113	120	109	100	109	150	98	98	195

1/ Includes fruits and nuts, some other crops not in the separate groups shown, and farm gardens. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Indicated.

CORN FOR GRAIN: Adequate moisture and favorable late July temperatures boosted the 1961 yield of corn for grain to a new record of 57.5 bushels per acre 3 bushels above the previous high in 1950. Indicated 1961 production of 3,352 million bushels of corn for grain is up 6 percent from the July 1 forecast, but is 14 percent less than the 1960 crop of 3,891 million bushels, as the higher yield only partly offset an 18 percent reduction in acreage. Near ideal July growing conditions in the major Corn Belt States enabled the crop to take full advantage of high fertility levels.

Showers brought partial relief to the critically dry Northern Plains areas. Rainfall was generally heavier in the eastern Dakotas and southern Minnesota areas where corn for grain is more important. July temperatures were more nearly normal in this region following the searing heat of late June. Nebraska corn hardly held its own during the month as spotted rainfall and rootworm infestation resulted in uneven development. Corn grew rapidly in the important Iowa-Illinois area, and by the end of July about three-fourths of the Iowa corn had tasseled and 45 percent was silking. In Illinois, corn was about 60 percent tasseled compared to the normal of about two-thirds and the late 1960 crop with only about one-half tasseled by August 1. July rainfall was especially beneficial to corn in northern Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, where dry soils threatened the crop at the end of June. Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio reported excellent growth during July, but the crop lagged a week or more behind the usual stage of maturity due to late planting.

In the North Atlantic areas late July brought normal or above temperatures with a resulting spurt in growth of the lagging corn crop. In the South Atlantic States crop prospects were generally improved although spotted rainfall patterns left some dry areas. High late July temperatures put a strain on the crop in these drier areas in east central Georgia, South Carolina, eastern Virginia, eastern Maryland and southern Delaware during the period when moisture needs are high for filling the ears. Prospects are above last year in most of the South Central States with general improvement shown from a month ago. Texas corn was mature from Austin southward but harvest of the early crop has slowed as farmers turned to cotton work. High July temperatures caused continued heavy drains on water supplies for irrigation in the Mountain and Western States.

Water shortages in Utah and parts of Oregon have caused some deterioration, but other areas generally are holding earlier prospects with some improvement in California and Washington.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,204 million bushels, a decrease of 4 percent from a month ago and 11 percent below the 1960 production, but a tenth above average. Indicated yield of 23.4 bushels per harvested acre ranks as the third highest of record and is 3.7 bushels above average.

WINTER WHEAT: Prospects for winter wheat production declined 5 percent during July to 1,058 million bushels. The reduction was due largely to a serious rust infestation and excessively hot weather in late June, which caused kernels to shrivel. Frequent showers during harvest were also a factor in some areas causing grain to shatter or lodge. Production is 4 percent below 1960 but 26 percent above average.

Despite the reduction from July 1 prospects, the 1961 crop continues as the fifth largest on record, and is more than a fourth larger than average. The 1961 average yield of 26.1 bushels per acre ranks as the third highest of record and exceeds the average yield by more than 5 bushels. The serious reductions in yields in Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Colorado, Texas, Washington, Oregon, and Ohio more than offset a sharp increase in Illinois and minor gains in several smaller producing States.

Much of the acreage east of the Plains States was plagued by excess moisture that prolonged harvest and reduced both quality and yield. Final yields produced in an area centered in Nebraska and extending into bordering States were sharply below those expected a month earlier, as the full impact of disease and hot late June weather were realized.

Production realized in the Central and Eastern Corn Belt States exceeded that expected a month ago, as a surprising outturn in Illinois more than offset reduced yields in Ohio and Michigan. Illinois harvest was completed at an early date under nearly ideal conditions. This was in sharp contrast to the other Central and Eastern Corn Belt States, where frequent showers during July permitted only occasional harvest operations and left a relatively large acreage still to be harvested by August 1 which was beginning to show quality deterioration. Wet conditions during the harvest season prevailed along the East Coast, with the unharvested acreage in Pennsylvania and New York showing serious weather damage.

Washington and Oregon prospects declined rather sharply during July, as harvest operations provided evidence that the yellow stripe rust and extreme heat at mid-June had taken a heavy toll. Harvest progressed during July under favorable conditions and by the close of the month was nearing completion except at higher elevations.

DURUM WHEAT: The prospective crop of durum wheat is forecast at 17.9 million bushels, up 9 percent from July 1. A crop of this size would be 47 percent below last year's production, 29 percent below average, and the smallest since 1954--a year with heavy losses due to rust. The yield of 11.7 bushels per acre compares with 20.8 bushels in 1960 and the 10-year average of 13.8.

Rainfall during July averaged about normal or above over the durum wheat producing area. However, much of this rainfall occurred in the form of thundershowers with great variation in amounts received by localities. Conditions in the Dakotas and Minnesota improved during July and Montana prospective yields remained unchanged. By August 1, harvest in South Dakota was well along and had started in the other northern States. California's crop was maturing rapidly by the end of July.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Prospective spring wheat production other than durum, estimated at 129 million bushels, increased more than 2 million bushels over the July 1 estimate, as much of the important producing area received badly needed rain during July. This is still 39 percent below last year and 44 percent below average. The yield of 13.7 bushels per acre is the lowest since 1954, a year of heavy rust losses in the Dakotas and Minnesota.

The major producing areas in the Dakotas and Minnesota received rain beginning about July 10 that led to increased yield prospects. This increase was partially offset as hot, dry July weather reduced yields in Oregon and Washington. Harvest is in progress in all States, with over one-third of the crop combined in South Dakota and nearly a tenth harvested in North Dakota.

OATS: Based on August 1 conditions, 1961 production is forecast at 982 million bushels. This is 15 percent below the 1960 crop and 23 percent less than average. Most of this decline from last year is due to the smaller acreage for harvest, although the yield per acre this year, at 40.4 bushels, is 3 bushels below the 1960 yield.

In the important West North Central States, improved yield prospects in the Dakotas more than offset a lower yield in Nebraska. Production in these States is now expected to total 485 million bushels, a fifth less than last year and a fourth below average. In North Dakota where harvest was just well started by August 1, rains during July and cooler weather late in the month favored filling of the grain. Harvest was about at the halfway mark in South Dakota with yields turning out above earlier expectations. Harvest is complete in Nebraska and Kansas. Nebraska yields were disappointing, particularly in the northwest. Rains and high humidity delayed harvest in Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. Harvest was about two-thirds completed in Iowa and about a third of Minnesota's acreage had been cut by August 1.

Rains and cool temperatures favored development of oats in the East North Central States but high humidity slowed progress of harvest. Yield prospects improved in all States in this region during July, pushing indicated production 4 percent above the July 1 forecast. Dry weather is needed now, as grain is starting to lodge and weeds are becoming a problem in some areas. On August 1, harvest was under way in Michigan and Wisconsin and about three-fourths complete in Illinois.

Prospects improved during July in most North Atlantic States. Harvest has started in early fields. In the South Atlantic region, harvest is nearly complete with generally better yields than expected on July 1.

A slight production decrease is indicated for the South Central Region due to yields in Texas turning out below earlier expectations. Reduced yield prospect in Montana, Wyoming, Nevada and Oregon lowered indicated production in the West

SOYBEANS: Soybean production is forecast at 683 million bushels based on August 1 conditions. This is the largest crop of record, 22 percent above last year, and it surpasses 1958, the previous record, by 18 percent. The bumper crop is the result of both a record acreage and all time high yields per acre. The U.S. yield of 25.2 bushels per acre compares with 23.6 bushels last year and 24.2 bushels, the previous record. The 10-year average yield is 21.4 bushels per acre.

The Nation's soybean crop never looked better. Weather during July was near ideal for growth and development of the crop over much of the main "Soybelt". Some soybeans were planted late, but for the country as a whole soybeans are considerably earlier than last year and only slightly later than usual. If yield prospects are maintained, record and near record yields per acre will be harvested in many soybean States in 1961.

In the North Central States, the major soybean area, conditions have been especially favorable. Even in the drought stricken Dakotas, soybeans are grown in the areas of the State where July rainfall was most beneficial. The North Central area alone should produce more than 500 million bushels.

The Ohio crop was planted at near the usual time with progress about normal for August 1. In Indiana, the crop is a little later than usual but made excellent progress during July. By the end of the month one-sixth of the acreage had set pods compared to the usual of about one-third. The Illinois crop was planted a few days ahead of average, although planting was delayed by wet weather in the lower central and southern areas. Nearly two-fifths of the crop had podded by August 1, slightly behind average. The indicated yield of 28.5 bushels per acre equals the all time record for that State. On August 1 about one-fourth the crop in Minnesota was forming pods. This was about the same as last year, but a little later than average. In Iowa, development of soybeans continues ahead of last year. The crop is in excellent condition and indications point to a record yield per acre.

In the North and South Atlantic areas most soybean acreage was planted at near normal dates and with generally favorable weather during July, made good progress. However, by the end of the month more moisture was needed in some of the soybean areas along the Eastern Seaboard.

The crop in the South Central area made excellent progress during July, although it is later than usual in some areas, especially in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas. Prospective yields are well above average in all States in the area and also equal to or above last year. In Arkansas, the heaviest producer of the area, some fields are rather grassy but with ample moisture, soybeans made good growth, and many were blooming by the end of the month. The Mississippi crop is in excellent condition. It was seeded in good time, and rainfall has been ample. The indicated yield of 24 bushels per acre is the second highest of record for that State.

BARLEY: Production is estimated at 368 million bushels, 14 percent below last year's production but 4 percent above average. Indicated yield at 27.8 bushels per acre compares with 31.0 bushels last year and the 28.6 bushel average.

In the Mountain States and the northern Plains and Lakes States, harvest varies from a tenth to three-fifths complete. In the remainder of the country, harvest was complete or nearly complete by August 1, although rains and high humidity caused some delays in parts of the eastern Corn Belt and Northeastern States. The crop in these States is turning out better than was expected earlier. In the South, yields are above the high level of last year in most States. Rains during July brought some relief from drought in Minnesota and the eastern Dakotas. Yield prospects improved during the month in Minnesota and North Dakota but moisture came too late to benefit much of South Dakota's barley. Soil moisture continues short in most barley producing areas of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Nebraska. Yield prospects declined in these States and in Kansas. A record yield is indicated in California, with some acreage at higher elevations still to be harvested. Hot, dry weather lowered yields in Washington and Oregon, particularly on late harvested fields.

RYE: The Nation's rye production is estimated at 25.9 million bushels, 20 percent less than last year's large crop but eight percent above average. Adverse weather conditions during July resulted in decreased yields in three of the major rye producing States, which more than offset the increases recorded in the other important States. The estimated yield of 16.9 bushels per acre is 2.8 bushels below the 1960 record high yield but 2.7 bushels above the average.

Hot, dry weather in South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas caused rye yields to decline. The northern portion of South Dakota was hit by dry weather which forced early maturity of the crop in many areas and lowered the yield. High temperatures in Nebraska resulted in severe shriveling of the grain and dropped the yield sharply. Wind caused more than usual shattering in Kansas and minor hail damage occurred in the western part of the State. The rye crop in North Dakota, Minnesota, Indiana, Illinois, and Washington was favored by timely rains and moderate temperatures. Showery, humid weather slowed harvest in Indiana but it is virtually complete in Illinois, Minnesota and North Dakota. In Washington, harvest will be completed as soon as combining other small grains is finished.

RICE: August 1 conditions point to a 1961 rice crop of 56.1 million bags (100-pounds)--3 percent above the 54.6 million bags produced in 1960 and 13 percent larger than the 10-year average of 49.7 million bags. Prospects are for a record yield of 3,518 pounds per acre, compared with the previous record of 3,424 pounds produced in 1960 and the average of 2,802 pounds.

Unusually good growing conditions during July improved yield prospects in California, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri. If present prospects hold, per acre yields will reach new record high levels in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas and will equal previous record highs in Mississippi, California and Missouri.

In California, rice is in excellent condition, except in Madera and Merced Counties where irrigation water supplies are low. Cool weather retarded early development, but hot weather during June and July favored rapid growth. The California crop is now estimated at 13.5 million bags, equal to last year's record crop.

In the Southern area (all rice States except California), rice made excellent progress during July and production is now expected to total 42.6 million bags--4 percent above 1960 production and 11 percent above average. Frequent showers continued to supply ample irrigation water in this area. Harvest is underway in the Upper Coastal area of Texas and in early fields in Louisiana.

POPCORN: Growers planted 211,000 acres of popcorn in 1961 or 29 percent more than the 163,000 acres planted last year. Present indications are that 202,000 acres will be harvested this year or nearly 30 percent more than the 156,000 acres harvested in 1960. Except for 1958, when 240,000 acres were harvested, the 1961 acreage for harvest is the highest since 1953.

Most States plan to harvest more acreage this year than in 1960, varying from 13 percent more in Missouri to about double in Iowa and Oklahoma. The indicated acreage in the "other" States group is below last year due to less acreage in Alabama and Colorado.

Acreage for harvest in the "Popcorn Belt" proper, from Ohio to Nebraska, is nearly a third more than was harvested in 1960. The most spectacular increase is in Iowa, where 35,000 acres are expected to be harvested compared with 18,000 acres in 1960. Kentucky plans a 24 percent increase or 23,500 acres for harvest compared with 19,000 acres harvested in 1960. Nebraska expects to harvest about a third more acreage than in 1960--25,000 acres this year compared with about 19,000 acres last year.

While the estimate of 1961 production will not be made until December, crop prospects as of August 1 this year were good to excellent in most areas. The crop was planted later than usual in many important producing areas because of abnormally wet weather. However, the growing season so far has been good and the crop has made rapid growth and development in recent weeks. Prospects are particularly bright in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and the Kentucky-Tennessee area and at least normal in all other areas.

SORGHUM GRAIN: Production of sorghum grain is forecast at 455 million bushels for 1961--25 percent below last year. A yield close to last year's record high is indicated.

Acreage for grain harvest is estimated at 11.4 million acres, one-fourth below a year earlier and the lowest since 1956. This sharply reduced acreage is primarily a result of the Government Feed Grain Program.

In Texas, where nearly half of the U.S. crop is produced, moisture supplies are good and prospects are for a bumper crop. Harvest is virtually complete in the Lower Valley and Coastal Bend of Texas and is getting underway

in the Low Plains. On the High Plains the crop ranges from a foot high to full head. In Oklahoma and New Mexico, sorghum made good growth during July and is in good condition. Plantings were delayed in Kansas and Nebraska due to wet weather and crop development somewhat behind average. However, good moisture during July favored rapid crop development. South Dakota's crop is progressing slightly ahead of a year ago, but yield prospects are somewhat lower. In Colorado, stands are generally good and the crop has made satisfactory growth.

In California and Arizona, the outlook is favorable with good yield prospects. Most States east of the Great Plains have favorable prospects for sorghum, but production will be down sharply from last year due to the reduction in acres.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed is estimated at 19.4 million bushels, unchanged from July 1 estimates. This production is 36 percent below 1960, a little more than one-half the ten-year average and the smallest production since 1938. The lower production this year is due to an 18 percent decrease in acreage and a 2 bushel smaller yield per acre than last year.

Production in each of the three leading producing States--North Dakota, Minnesota and South Dakota--is down from 1960. Production in Texas, the only other State producing more than 1 million bushels, is up from last year--the result of an increase in both acreage and yield per acre.

The crop made satisfactory development in the eastern third of North Dakota and Minnesota, as normal to near normal rainfall was received during July in the flaxseed producing area. Yield prospects in the western two-thirds of North Dakota and Montana are extremely poor. July rains improved conditions in northeast and north central areas of South Dakota but these were offset by reduced prospects over most of the remainder of the State. Plant development throughout the Northern flax producing States showed considerable variation, with most acreage in the bloom stage or further advanced. Harvest was underway by August 1 in most States.

PEANUTS: The acreage of peanuts to be picked and threshed is estimated at 1,417,000 acres, slightly above the 1,410,400 acres harvested for nuts last year but 12 percent below average. The increase is all in the Southwest area where Oklahoma's indicated acreage was up 5 percent and New Mexico growers took advantage of an increased allotment for Valencia type peanuts and increased their acreage about 9 percent. Acreages in the Virginia-Carolina and Southeastern areas are unchanged from last year.

Production of peanuts is estimated at 1,689 million pounds, about 5 percent below last year but 8 percent higher than average. The estimated yield of 1,192 pounds per acre is lower than last year's record yield but is significantly above the average of 979 pounds per acre. In the Virginia-Carolina area production is forecast at 514 million pounds, only slightly below last year. The Southeast, at 800 million pounds, is down 9 percent and the Southwest, at 374 million, is down 5 percent.

The peanut crop got off to a late start in the Virginia-Carolina area. Early cool, wet weather slowed growth and weeds became a problem in some fields but July was favorable for weeding operations and the crop generally is in good condition. Unfavorable weather in the Southeast area slowed planting operations, delayed cultivation and allowed some fields to become grassy. Conditions were favorable during most of June and July and the crop made rapid progress. However, some areas were becoming dry by August 1 and extremely high temperatures in south-central Georgia reduced prospects. General rains are needed over the entire belt for best development. Growing conditions in the Southwestern area have been favorable and the crop is off to a good start. Moisture has been ample over the area and recent warm weather has promoted excellent growth. Digging of the early crop in South Texas began in late July with growers very optimistic over prospects.

DRY BEANS: Dry bean production as of August 1 is indicated at 17.9 million bags (100 pounds clean basis). This is a substantial increase over the July 1 forecast, largely due to improved conditions in New York, Michigan, and Colorado. The current estimate is slightly below last year but is 7 percent above the average. The U. S. yield of 1,267 pounds per acre compares with 1,252 pounds last year and is the second highest of record, exceeded only by the 1,297 pounds per acre harvested in 1959.

In the Northeast bean area, weather was favorable during July, and prospects improved in both New York and Michigan. Although dry beans were planted late in New York, adequate moisture and above normal temperatures in July favored development of the crop. Michigan has had unusually favorable weather since mid-July; the humid weather has been ideal for setting pods, and prospects are excellent for near-record yields in the State.

In the Northwest area, conditions indicate little change from a month ago. All producing States in the area indicate no change, except Nebraska where a slight decrease is expected.

The Pinto area of the Southwest shows an increase over last month. Colorado, the largest Pinto producer, expects a good crop, with favorable yields in the irrigated sections. Non-irrigated beans in the State improved during July due to rains over much of the area.

In California, Large Lima prospects improved during July with a yield of 1,600 pounds per acre indicated, compared with 1,530 pounds a month ago. The early planted acreage is maturing in southern California. Baby Limas and "Other" bean prospects show no change from a month ago. Growers are about through planting beans after grains, and in southern California some Blackeyes have already been cut.

DRY PEAS: Production of dry peas, estimated at 3,186,000 bags (100 pounds clean basis), is down sharply from last month's estimate and slightly less than last year's small crop. The current estimate is 7 percent below the 10-year average and the lowest since 1958. The decrease from a month ago is the result of reduced yields in the Idaho-Washington area. A yield of 963 pounds per acre for the United States is indicated, which compares with 1,088 pounds last year and the average of 1,215 pounds per acre.

The season has been extremely unfavorable for peas, especially in North Idaho and Washington. Much of the acreage was planted late and high temperatures caused a short blooming period and loss of blossoms in these States. In the minor producing States, prospects in Minnesota and North Dakota improved slightly following rains in mid-July after the crop had been severely damaged by drought. Colorado conditions declined as a result of continued hot, dry weather during July.

HAY: Production of all kinds of hay during 1961 is estimated at 109.8 million tons--7 percent below last year's heavy yielding crop and 1 percent below average. Production of hay from Soil Bank or Feed Grain diverted areas as authorized in disaster-designated areas is not included in the hay production estimate. Over-all prospects improved slightly during July despite lingering drought conditions in the Dakotas, part of Montana and in some of the Intermountain States. Growing conditions continued generally favorable for hay crops, but from the central Plains eastward harvesting operations were frequently hampered by showers and rains.

The North Central Region expects a total hay production of 55.8 million tons, more than half of the Nation's total production. This region's production is down 13 percent from last year and 6 percent below average. The North Atlantic and South Central Regions have better than average crops, while the South Atlantic Region is expecting a crop slightly larger than last year's but below average. Production in the West is down slightly from 1960 but well above average.

Production of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is estimated at 62.6 million tons, 7 percent below last year but 11 percent above average. The drop from last year is more than accounted for by the 4.8 million ton decline in the important North Central Region, where indicated production is down from last year in all States except Kansas and Missouri. Weather has been favorable for plant growth in southern areas of the region but growth has been retarded in northern sections due to moisture shortages. All other regions were up slightly from last year.

Clover, Timothy and Clover-grass mixtures are indicated at 22.3 million tons--down 7 percent from the 1960 production and 13 percent below average. Slight to moderate increases in the South Atlantic and South Central States failed to offset the declines shown in other regions. The heavy producing North Central region was down 12 percent from last year and 21 percent below average.

Lespedeza hay is estimated at 3.6 million tons--6 percent short of last year's crop and 29 percent below average. Kentucky, up 3 percent from last year, was the only major producing State to show an increase. Production in the South Central region is expected to about equal last year, but all other areas were expecting substantially smaller crops.

Wild hay is forecast at 8.6 million tons, 18 percent less than last year and 17 percent less than average. Drought conditions cut sharply into production in the important Dakotas with North Dakota down 58 percent and South Dakota down 12 percent from the preceding year. Indicated production in most Western States also is down from 1960.

BROOMCORN: August 1 broomcorn prospects indicate a 1961 crop of 23,200 tons. This is about 14 percent more than last year's small crop of 20,300 tons and compares with the 1950-59 average of 32,430 tons.

The acreage planted this year is estimated at 160,000 acres, 5 percent larger than the low level of last year, and compares with the average of 294,000 acres. Wet soils at planting time held the acreage below intended levels in some areas. Abandonment of planted acreage, at 7.6 percent, has been comparatively light, and the acreage for harvest is estimated at 148,000 acres, 6 percent more than last year.

The Oklahoma crop, estimated at 6,500 tons, is down 1,200 tons from last year. Acreage for harvest in Oklahoma is 6 percent less than last year and yields per acre are not expected to be as high as those of last season. In the Lindsay area, wet soils limited early plantings and sharply reduced the acreage usually planted after wheat.

Production in Texas is estimated at 4,000 tons, compared with 3,200 tons in 1960. The crop in the Beeville area held up very well during the extended drought following the wet planting season, but broomcorn in the Hondo-Devine area was hard hit. Mid-June rains were too late to help the early crop and hampered harvest.

In Colorado the acreage for harvest is up 15 percent from last year, and prospects are for a crop of 7,100 tons compared with 5,300 tons in 1960. While some broomcorn will be ready for harvest by early September, most of the crop is late, with harvest expected in late September and early October. Broomcorn prospects are excellent in New Mexico and production is estimated at 5,200 tons. The irrigated acreage is well advanced with harvest expected to begin in late August but the dry-land acreage is late. A crop of about 100 tons is expected in Illinois, while Kansas expects around 300 tons.

TOBACCO: Production of all types of tobacco this season will total about 1,987 million pounds--the largest crop since 1956. The over-all outlook changed little from the 1,978 million pounds forecast a month earlier. Current prospects are about 2 percent above production in 1960 but 3 percent below the 1950-59 average.

The combined average yield per acre expected for all tobacco is 1,701 pounds. This is surpassed only by last year's 1,703 pounds as the highest of record and compared with the average of 1,418 pounds.

Weather conditions were generally favorable in tobacco growing areas during July. Typical of the season, however, rainfall was mostly in the form of local showers. By the end of the month many flue-cured areas were becoming dry. Hail fell in several producing sections during July, severely damaging considerable acreage of Northern Wisconsin binder and Massachusetts wrapper.

Flue-cured production is forecast at 1,240 million pounds, or about 1 percent below last year and 2 percent below average. Other than a 2-million pound increase in Georgia, prospects by States remained unchanged from a month earlier. The average yield expected from brightleaf types combined, at 1,777 pounds per acre, is runner-up to last year's record 1,808 pounds.

A 531-million pound burley crop is in the offing. This is 8 million pounds above the July 1 estimate, 46 million above 1960 but 12 million pounds below average. Most of the increase in prospects during the past month developed in Kentucky and Tennessee were generally favorable moisture and warm temperatures promoted good growth. At 1,685 pounds per acre, an all-time high yield is indicated.

Prospects for Southern Maryland declined slightly during the past month and now stand at 34.2 million pounds. This compares with 32.8 million pounds estimated for the 1960 crop and the average of 37.5 million. A yield of about 900 pounds per acre is indicated by August 1 conditions.

At 52.4 million pounds, the fire-cured outlook is slightly above that of 52.0 million a month ago. August 1 prospects compare with 45.4 million pounds harvested in 1960 and the 10-year average of 57.0 million pounds. Reports from growers indicate a yield of 1,488 pounds per acre.

Dark air-cured production, types 35-37, is estimated at 22.4 million pounds--12 percent above 1960 but a fifth below average. A 1,446-pound yield is in prospect and, if realized, will be the second highest outturn per acre of record.

The cigar filler estimate, at 60.5 million pounds, is about a million pounds higher than a month ago. The crop in both the Lancaster and Miami Valley areas showed some improvement over July 1. Last year, filler production totaled about 59.3 million pounds and averaged 54.6 million during the 1950-59 period. As of August 1, the yield per acre is placed at 1,709 pounds.

Cigar binder production is forecast at 27.8 million pounds, or about 1.2 million less than a month earlier. Binder prospects in the Connecticut Valley and in Southern Wisconsin were about the same as on July 1; however, a severe hail storm at mid-month damaged or destroyed considerable acreage of the Northern Wisconsin type. For all binder types, an average yield of 1,605 pounds is estimated.

Production of cigar wrapper is presently indicated at 18.9 million pounds compared with an outlook of 19.1 million a month earlier. Heavy losses because of hail in the Hatfield-Hadley area of Massachusetts were partially offset by improved prospects in some other Connecticut Valley areas. The outlook for wrapper in the Georgia-Florida belt was about the same as a month ago. Total production of types 61 and 62 reached a record 21.0 million pounds last year compared with the average of 16.3 million. For wrapper types combined, August 1 conditions indicate a yield of about 1,398 pounds per acre.

COTTON: August 1 prospects indicate a 1961 cotton crop of 13,918,000 bales. Lower yield prospects more than offset the 2 percent increase in acreage. The indicated crop is about 2.5 percent less than last year's production of 14,272,000 bales.

The 1961 prospective yield per acre for the United States of 427 pounds compares with 446 pounds in 1960, the record high of 466 pounds in 1958, and the 1950-59 average of 362 pounds. Cotton prospects are good to excellent in

New Mexico, Arizona and California, and very good in most areas of Texas and Oklahoma despite excessive July rains. However, prospects are only fair in central and eastern cotton States, where cool, wet weather has been a severe handicap and the crop is generally two to three weeks late.

Acreage for harvest is estimated at 15,652,000 acres, up 2 percent from last season. Except in irrigated areas, acreage losses have been comparatively heavy, as low temperatures and wet soils thinned stands, retarded growth, and delayed cultivation. For the United States, abandonment of 5.5 percent, including removal for compliance, is the largest since 1956 and compares with 4.8 percent in 1960.

In New Mexico, Arizona and California, cotton was slow getting started but responded to warm weather during June and July and is now fruiting rapidly with good yields in prospect. In Texas, July rains delayed harvest and reduced quality in the Lower Valley and caused heavy shedding in upper Coastal counties. The crop in central Texas is making good progress under favorable moisture conditions. Irrigated cotton in the High Plains was planted early and is setting bolls at a rapid rate. Some dry-land cotton was planted late but is making good growth. In Central cotton areas rainy, cool weather continued through much of July and the crop is late. Boll weevil control has been generally effective in Delta States despite frequent rains but infestation is increasing in the Southeast. The crop is late in Southeastern States with comparatively low yields in prospect.

If the ratio of lint to cottonseed is the same as the average for the past five years, production of cottonseed would be 5,770,000 tons, compared with 5,886,000 tons in 1960.

APPLES: The commercial apple crop in the United States is now estimated at 125.1 million bushels, up 2.3 million bushels from a month ago, 15 percent above the 1960 crop, and 12 percent above the average. Slight increases from a month ago occurred in all regions of the country. Weather during July was generally favorable for sizing of fruit in most areas, except in the far West where high temperatures were expected to reduce production and quality somewhat in California and Idaho.

Estimated production for all the Eastern States totals 64.2 million bushels, a slight increase from the July 1 forecast, and well above last year and the average. Quality of fruit in the New England States may be affected to some extent by hail damage, poor pollination and frosts. Prospects are well above last year in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Moisture is plentiful and fruit is sizing well. In Maryland, harvest of Williams Red started in late July and Summer Rambo is expected to start about mid-August. Later maturity than usual is indicated in Virginia. Production of Red Delicious, York, and Winesaps will probably be less than last year, but larger crops of Stayman, Golden Delicious, Rome, and Jonathan are expected.

In the Central States, production is estimated at 26.1 million bushels, slightly larger than last month, 10 percent above last year and 23 percent above the average. A larger crop than last year is expected in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, while

other States expect less production. Harvest of fall varieties in Ohio will start about September 5-10. In Indiana, crop condition and prospects vary widely between orchards. Harvest of Wealthy apples will get under way about August 20, and McIntosh about September 1. With an adequate moisture supply and good sizing of fruit, prospects are for good crops in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. In Michigan, little damage from disease and insects has been indicated. Fruit is sizing well so far even though a general lack of moisture exists. In Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee, crop prospects continue below last year.

The crop in the Western States is forecast at 34.8 million bushels, slightly above the estimate of a month ago and 9 percent above the 1960 crop, but 9 percent below the average. All States except Oregon expect larger crops than last year. In Oregon, a variable but light set of fruit in all areas is responsible for the lower production. In Washington, the crop made good progress even though weather was warm. A wide variation in crop conditions exists, but in general sizes of Delicious are expected to be larger and those of Winesaps smaller than last year. An excellent crop of Golden Delicious is expected in both the Yakima and Wenatchee Valleys. In California, the high temperatures of June and July reduced production prospects and quality in Sonoma County where Gravenstein harvest is now at peak. In Idaho, high temperatures of July also affected the crop and is expected to reduce sizes. Harvest of summer varieties has begun, but heaviest activity will not occur until after September 10.

PEACHES: The 1961 peach crop in the United States as of August 1 is forecast at 74,989,000 bushels, up 1 percent from last year and 19 percent above average. Excluding the California Clingstone crop which is used primarily for canning, the rest of the U. S. crop is estimated at 49,570,000 bushels, slightly above 1960 and 22 percent larger than average. Only the North Atlantic and South Central regions indicate a crop less than last year.

The California Clingstone crop is estimated at 25.4 million bushels, almost the same as last year and 14 percent above the average. This estimate excludes the tonnage eliminated by the green drop program put into effect under the Peach Marketing Order for California Clingstones. Picking of early varieties started the first week of July but volume will not become heavy until later varieties attain size.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 13.1 million bushels, 6 percent larger than 1960 and 16 percent above average. Relatively little sunburn damage resulted from the recent abnormally high temperatures although maturity was advanced. Quality is excellent.

Prospects in the Middle Atlantic States are off from a month ago and well below last year. The crop is slightly later than usual. In New Jersey, good moisture and above normal temperatures favored good development of the crop. Harvest is somewhat later than last year and will be heaviest the week of August 13. In Pennsylvania many lowland orchards have quite variable yields due to the January freeze. Higher elevation orchards generally have good crops. The crop shows nice size, color, and firmness. In Virginia prospects are mostly bright. Moisture condition in the heavy producing areas have been mostly favorable.

Harvest of early varieties has been active since late July and growers expected to start on Elbertas about August 10-12.

Crop conditions continued favorable in the New England States and New York. New York's Lake Ontario crop is expected to be the largest in several years, although in the Hudson Valley the crop is smaller than last year.

In the North Central States, prospects are up considerably from a month ago, with Michigan and Illinois accounting for most of the increase. Throughout the area harvest is later than usual. In Michigan light picking of early varieties is under way with volume expected after August 10. Peak movement of Elberta crop may not occur until mid-September. In Indiana, recent rains will help the sizing of fruit. Harvest of early varieties is now under way in the southern part of the State, and was expected to start the week of August 7 in the northern areas. In Illinois the Elberta harvest is expected to begin about August 15, about 7-12 days later than usual. In Kansas, harvest is moving into volume with good yields and quality fruit being obtained.

There is little change in prospects from a month ago in the South Atlantic States, though frequent rains in July hampered picking of fruit in Georgia and South Carolina. Harvest was nearing completion in Georgia and in the lower counties of South Carolina, but was reaching peak volume in upstate areas of South Carolina by August 1.

In the far Western States other than California, prospects are about the same as a month ago. A good crop is expected in Colorado where the crop is sizing well and about on schedule. Volume shipments are expected late in August, continuing into early September. In the Lower Yakima Valley of Washington, picking of Hale Havens and Jubilees was beginning. Early Elbertas are expected to begin about August 23-26, and Hales slightly earlier. Sizes are generally good and quality is excellent. Warm dry weather during June and July caused rapid maturity in the Willamette Valley of Oregon. Picking of early varieties got under way late in July. Harvest in the Southern areas is expected to start about mid-August.

PEARS: Pear production in the United States is forecast at 26,455,000 bushels as of August 1 -- 2 percent above the July 1 estimate, and 3 percent above the 1960 crop, but 9 percent below average. For the Pacific Coast States, the August 1 condition indicates a crop of 23,485,000 bushels -- 497,000 bushels more than a month earlier with production up in California and Washington and unchanged in Oregon. Bartlett pear production on the West Coast is forecast at 18,098,000 bushels, 3 percent above 1960, but 6 percent below average. Other pear production in the three Pacific Coast States is estimated at 5,387,000 bushels as of August 1, the same as a month earlier, 7 percent above last year, but 15 percent below average.

The California Bartlett pear crop is expected to total 12,918,000 bushels -- 6 percent below the 1960 total and 5 percent below average. By August 1, harvest of the Bartlett pear crop had passed its peak in the Sacramento River district, was under way in Placer County, and just starting in El Dorado County.

Washington and Oregon have prospects for a good crop of Bartletts this year. Harvest is expected to start in the Wanatchee area about August 10 and be in full swing by August 15-20. Frost marked pears were thinned or have dropped so those that remain are of excellent size and shape. In the Yakima area, harvest is expected to be well under way by August 20. In Oregon, first pickings are expected at Medford about August 14, and a week later at Hood River. Temperatures were too high in mid-June and mid-July to allow optimum sizing, and medium to small fruit is expected to limit the fresh market packout, especially at Medford.

Prospects for pears other than Bartletts are above last year in each of the three Pacific Coast States. In States other than the Pacific Coast, production is expected to be below average. Michigan prospects are above last year. The Fennville area of Michigan has been dry and irrigation has been necessary. In New York, a heavy drop has thinned the crop, but prospects are for a crop above last year in all areas. Harvest of Clapp Favorites is expected in the Hudson Valley early in August.

GRAPES: The 1961 grape crop is estimated at 3,123,330 tons, up 4 percent from last year and 6 percent above average. European-type grapes grown exclusively in California and Arizona account for most of the increase. Prospective tonnage in these 2 States is forecast at 2,858,980 tons, unchanged from the July estimate, but 6 percent above the 1960 crop and 5 percent above average. Production in the remaining States, largely American-type grapes, forecast at 264,350 tons, is 10 percent below last year, but 16 percent above average.

California's prospective tonnage by varietal groups is as follows, with 1960 production shown in parentheses: Raisin varieties, 1,850,000 (1,623,000) table varieties, 500,000 (560,000); and wine varieties, 500,000 (511,000). High temperatures have caused some heat damage to raisin variety grapes. Harvest of Thompson Seedless for fresh market is increasing in Kern County. For the table varieties, harvest of Cardinals was just starting in the San Joaquin Valley by August 1, about through at Arvin in Kern County, but continued in fair to good volume in Fresno, Tulare, and Northern Kern County. Red Malagas are also moving in fair volume from the upper San Joaquin Valley.

Production in the Great Lakes States is forecast at 196,500 tons, 17 percent below the 1960 crop. Most of the reduction is in Michigan where a freeze in May damaged the crop and reports as of August 1 indicated a crop only one-half as large as the 1960 crop. New York's crop is well above average, but below the large 1960 crop. The crop is making good progress, but is still running late and growers are concerned about possible damage from an early fall frost. Pennsylvania has a large grape crop in prospect, but the crop is late.

Prospects improved in Washington during July as above normal temperatures brought the crop along rapidly. As of August 1, vineyards were in excellent condition and berries were of good size for this date.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 91,500 tons, 3 percent above last year and 6 percent above average. Intense heat during mid-June and subsequent above normal temperatures hurt the California plums, particularly the Duarte variety.

Dried prune production in California is estimated at 138,000 tons (dried basis) -- slightly below last year, and 9 percent below average. The mid-June heat wave caused considerable sunburn, particularly to Imperials. Soil moisture in the prune areas has been adequate to maintain good sizing. Drying of sugar prunes began before August 1, and drying of Imperials and some French prunes is expected to begin during the first half of August.

Production of prunes in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is forecast at 61,500 tons, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times last year's short crop, but 24 percent below average. In both Idaho and Washington, prospects declined during July as the result of high temperatures.

In Washington growers expected to begin harvest of Early Italian prunes August 6 or 7 in the Lower Yakima Valley. Idaho expected to start harvesting prunes August 10 and reach a peak about August 19.

CITRUS: During July citrus crops made good growth in Florida, Texas, Arizona, and Louisiana, but in California condition of the crops fell off sharply. Hot weather and a lack of deep soil moisture hurt the California citrus.

Florida's trees are showing good growth, and fruit from the regular bloom shows larger sizes than a year ago at this time. A late spring drought which caused trees to wilt was followed by general rains. This resulted in an unusual amount of off-season bloom. In many groves trees have three distinct crops this year -- the regular crop from the February-March bloom; a crop from the usual late bloom of May and June, and now a crop from the unusually late bloom occurring in July and August. The August 1 condition of oranges and grapefruit in Florida is below that of a year ago.

In California, the August 1 condition of oranges is considerably below a year ago. A heavy drop of oranges began in late June and continued through July with Navel showing a heavier drop than Valencias. In southern California, the supply of irrigation water is short. Valencia trees in southern California show considerable off-season bloom. Grapefruit in California set a good crop, but in areas outside the Desert Valleys the drop of fruit has been heavier than usual. Hot weather caused loss of California lemons, but additional late bloom and setting of fruit can help offset this. The August 1 condition of lemons was below a year ago.

Hot, dry weather the first three weeks of July slowed the growth of citrus in Texas, but rains occurred near the end of the month. Irrigation water is adequate. The August 1 condition of oranges was higher than a year ago, although that of grapefruit was slightly below 1960. The August 1 condition of citrus in both Arizona and Louisiana is well above a year ago.

SWEET CHERRIES: The United States production of sweet cherries is now placed at 97,500 tons, up 2,200 tons from a month ago, and well above the 1960 crop and the average. Most of the increase from July 1 occurred in Oregon where harvested tonnage was heavier than expected in all areas due to large size fruit. Harvest has been largely completed in most States.

SOUR CHERRIES: The 1961 sour cherry crop is now estimated at 138,310 tons, up 5,710 tons from the July 1 forecast, 19 percent above last year, and 6 percent above the average. Increases from a month ago occurred in most States with Michigan showing the largest increase. Favorable July weather in most States was largely responsible for the larger prospective production. Harvest was completed in several States by August 1, but was continuing in the Lake Ontario area of New York, in Michigan, and Wisconsin and was finishing up in most remaining scattered States. In New York, moisture supplies have been good. The crop has sized well with good quality and color prevailing. Picking was expected to continue until mid-August. In Michigan, sizes have been ideal for processing with quality being excellent. Losses from wind and hail damage were less than anticipated this year in Wisconsin.

APRICOTS: Indicated production of apricots is down from a month ago with the crop now expected to total 192,700 tons -- 21 percent below last year, and 3 percent below average. By August 1 nearly all apricots had been harvested. Hot weather in California damaged the fruit. A shortage of irrigation water in Utah affected the crop in that State.

AVOCADOS: In California harvest of avocados other than Fuertes continues with much of the fruit coming from the Ventura-Santa Barbara district.

FIGS: Prolonged hot weather in California depleted soil moisture and may cause small fig sizes. Some mite damage to trees has occurred. A good crop of Kadota figs for canning is in prospect.

OLIVES: Prospects for California olives are better in northern counties, where near normal rainfall has occurred, than in southern districts. In Tulare County, prospects are for a light crop in contrast to a heavy crop last year. A better than average crop of Mission olives is expected in Butte County, and a relatively good crop of Sevillanos is in prospect in Tehama County. The current drought conditions may affect size.

PECANS: Production is forecast at 224 million pounds. If this production is realized, it will be the largest pecan crop on record, 20 percent above last year's large crop and 47 percent above average. Prospective production is above last year in all States except Arkansas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico.

North Carolina and South Carolina both have prospects for a good crop, although scab is appearing in some South Carolina groves. Georgia's prospects are up sharply over last year and average. The important Stuart variety has a heavy set this year. Scab is causing some damage on susceptible varieties that have not been sprayed.

Alabama reports pecans in uniformly good condition in all areas. The set is heavy and ample moisture has favored rapid development. Mississippi also reports uniformly good prospects. Louisiana has a relatively small crop of improved varieties but prospects for a large seedling crop. August 1 conditions in Texas indicated a large crop of both improved and seedling varieties. Prospective production in the Cross Timbers, Central, and East Texas areas is above last year. Crops are spotted in the Edwards Plateau where production is expected to be about the same as last year. South of Austin, crops vary from fair to near failure. The Arkansas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico crops are expected to be short as these States harvested large crops in 1960 and trees have a light set this year.

ALMONDS: The California almond crop is forecast at 70,000 tons, nearly one-third larger than in 1960, and 61 percent above average. The nuts have sized well and hulls were cracking on earliest varieties by August 1 with harvest expected to start about August 10.

WALNUTS: Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is forecast at 70,800 tons, 3 percent below both last year and average. Most walnut areas in California show heat damage and prospects are not holding up to earlier expectations. However, propping of trees is still necessary in many areas. The important Franquette variety had a large set of nuts this year. In Oregon, walnuts grew well during July. Most trees show a good set. During the last week in July, a rather heavy drop of nuts occurred, apparently because of blight.

FILBERTS: Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is forecast at 10,630 tons, 19 percent greater than in 1960 and 34 percent above average. Filberts developed well during July. Growers have effectively controlled the filbert moth this season.

POTATOES: The August 1 forecast of the 1961 late summer potato crop places production at 35,151,000 cwt., up 1 percent from the July 1 forecast and 2 percent above the 1960 crop. Prospective yield per acre for all producing areas, at 200.5 cwt., is slightly below the record high of 202.7 cwt. harvested in 1960. Slightly larger acreage, up 3 percent from last year, accounts for the higher 1961 production. Weather conditions during July were generally favorable for the crop. The acreage in the Eastern States was planted later than usual because of the wet, late season. This has delayed maturity slightly. On the other hand, rather low prices have delayed many growers in starting harvest, and this delay is adding tonnage to the crop. The crops in New England, Long Island, and Pennsylvania are later than usual, but favorable weather conditions during July caused rapid development. Harvest has been slow in New Jersey, with shipments before August 1 at or near the record low. The Cobbler crop in Pennsylvania is expected to be the best for several years. Harvest for chippers is expected to start during the second week of August. In Bay County, Michigan, harvesting is about two weeks later than normal. Quality is expected to be good. Lack of moisture during early July in Wisconsin slowed potato growth. Some of this was overcome by rains during the latter half of the month. Above-normal temperatures in western Idaho and eastern Oregon have caused heavy use of irrigation water. Quality of the

late varieties may be reduced. Early Gems are now being harvested. Russets should be ready for harvest by September 1. The crop in northern Colorado now looks larger than expected earlier as prospects in the badly hail-damaged fields improved during the month. Harvest started in late July and is expected to become fairly active by mid-August. Good yields are in prospect in Washington, although quality might be lowered by the high temperatures of June and July. Harvest of the Russet crop is expected to get underway by the second week of August. In the Stockton area of California, harvest started in July and has been increasing daily. Digging of Russets in the Santa Maria area began on July 19 and will continue through most of October.

Production of the early summer crop, based on August 1 prospects, is forecast at 15,050,000 cwt., 4 percent up from the July 1 estimate. The increase was largely caused by a larger crop harvested on the Eastern Shore of Virginia than was anticipated a month ago. In Delaware, only about 15 percent of the crop was harvested by July 31. Moisture shortage and high temperatures caused some deterioration in prospects during the month; however, yields are expected to be generally good to excellent. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, weather conditions were favorable for development of the late acreage and harvest. Movement had declined sharply by the end of July but digging will continue well into August. Harvest of the early summer crop in the Texas Panhandle was about 60 percent complete at the end of July. Supplies will be available in good volume throughout most of August. In California, harvest in the Perris-Hemet area of Riverside County and the Chino-Ontario area of San Bernardino County reached the peak in late July but will continue through most of August.

The first forecast of the 1961 fall potato crop places prospective production at 189,555,000 cwt., 8 percent above 1960 and 21 percent above average. Most of the increase over last year is in the western region, where the acreage planted was the highest on record. Production indicated for the eight eastern States, at 58,982,000 cwt., is 5 percent below 1960 and 4 percent below average. In the nine central States, prospective production is indicated at 46,743,000 cwt., 3 percent above 1960 and 21 percent above average. Production in the nine western fall States is forecast at 83,830,000 cwt., 25 percent above 1960 and 48 percent above average. The 1961 planting and growing season has had extremely varying conditions, such as late planting, low and high temperatures, drouth, and heavy rains. In spite of all these conditions, the prospective yield per acre in all fall States, at 186.3 cwt., is 1.2 cwt. above 1960 and 10.0 cwt. above average. The Maine crop was planted two weeks late. The cool, wet weather during most of June and the first part of July caused poor emergence and slow development. Weather since mid-July has been good to excellent and caused rapid development. On Long Island Katahdins and later maturing varieties are making good development in spite of the leaching of fertilizer earlier in the season. A heavy set has been reported. Good development has been reported in all areas in Upstate New York. A good set of tubers is indicated in Pennsylvania, and with favorable weather conditions during July, a large crop is in prospect. Stands in Michigan are good and growers report excellent growing conditions after mid-July. Lack of moisture in Wisconsin during the first part of July caused some reduction in prospects, but good rains since mid-July should partly offset the adverse effect of the drouth. The Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota was very dry until mid-July but since that time, rains have improved prospects. A light first set of tubers has been reported on many varieties.

Vines in many fields are now developing the second set. The acreage planted in Nebraska was generally limited to land which can be irrigated. The Idaho fall crop is forecast at 52,800,000 cwt., up about 12,000,000 from 1960. Both larger acreage and higher prospective yield contributed to this increase. Weather conditions have been generally favorable for development but high temperatures around August 1 have taxed irrigation. Supply of water for surface irrigation on August 1 was limited. Condition of potatoes in San Luis Valley of California is generally good. A substantial increase in production of white varieties has been reported. In the Klamath Basin of Oregon and the Tule Lake area of California, the crop is making good progress.

The first forecast of the 1961 total (all seasonal groups) potato crop places production at 275,729,000 cwt., 18,294,000 cwt. above 1960 and 41,137,000 cwt. above average. If the prospective production materializes, the 1961 crop would be the highest since 1946 when production was 292,389,000 cwt.

SWEETPOTATOES: The August 1 forecast of the 1961 sweetpotato crop places production at 14,687,000 cwt., practically no change from the estimate a month earlier. The 1960 production was 15,636,000 and the 10-year average is 18,898,000 cwt. The prospective 1961 production is the smallest since 1881. Weather conditions during July were generally favorable for development of the crop. The Louisiana crop is later than usual and the crop is in only fair condition. Harvest has started in the earlier States. Digging in Virginia should be active by mid-August. No harvest is expected in New Jersey until after Labor Day, with general harvest by larger growers not likely until the latter part of September.

SUGAR BEETS: A record sugar beet crop of 18,745,000 tons is estimated as of August 1. This is about 1 percent above the forecast of a month ago and 10 percent above the previous high record of 17,015,000 tons produced in 1959. The indicated yield of 17.2 tons per acre, the same as last year, is exceeded only by the 1959 yield of 18.8 tons and the 1957 yield of 17.7.

Growing conditions for sugar beets were generally favorable in July. Beets in the Red River Valley responded to mid-July rains and have made excellent growth. Moisture is generally adequate and yield prospects are well above a month ago in Minnesota and North Dakota. Late July rains benefited the later-than-normal crop in Ohio. Colorado beets show a wide range of development with some fields especially promising and others poor. Some hail damage has occurred in Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska.

High temperatures in the Northwest made heavy demands on irrigation water. In Idaho, acreage dependent on major irrigation projects is expected to have sufficient water, but beets dependent primarily on stream flow are already about out of water. Irrigation water thus far has been adequate for Wyoming beets. Water supplies in the North Platte Valley and in Montana are limited and, without rainfall, could become a critical factor. In California, yield prospects continue good, although virus yellows and mosaic infestations

are a serious threat to beets in parts of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys. Harvest of fall-planted beets in California has been completed, with yield about average and sugar content the highest for the past three years.

SUGAR CANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: With the August 1 forecast placed at 9,302,000 tons, prospective production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in the continental United States remained at a record high level. Current expectations are about 3 percent above the July 1 estimate and compare with 7,721,000 tons produced in 1960 and the average of 7,010,000 tons. The crops in both Louisiana and Florida are expected to turn out record tonnages.

In Louisiana, weather conditions have been favorable and the crop is growing well. Indications point to a yield of 24.5 tons per acre, the highest of record. Spraying has been adequate to control borers and tie vines. Florida's crop continues to make progress under generally favorable conditions with a yield of 36.0 tons per acre expected.

HOPS: Production of hops is estimated at 36,675,000 pounds, 20 percent below the 1960 crop and 25 percent below average, mostly due to reduced acreage. The Washington crop is running a little late. First pickings will begin about August 20 and become general about August 24-25. Oregon's crop developed normally during July and harvest in early yards will begin about August 15. In Idaho, prospects declined during July as a result of damage from high temperatures during June. The California crop bloomed and set hops early. Hot weather and winds have affected the crop somewhat but the prospective yield has held up to last month's level.

PASTURES: Thus far this grazing season, pasture feed condition has held up quite well and on August 1 was 9 percent better than the 1950-59 average for the date. Pastures throughout the United States averaged 84 percent of normal, or 2 percent above the good condition of August 1 last year. Due largely to generally favorable temperatures and moisture, the condition of pastures declined only 1 percent during July compared with the 10-year average deterioration of 6 percent between July 1 and August 1. All regions of the country indicated less seasonal deterioration than usual during July, except the West, where the decline was 7 percent in contrast to an average decrease of 2 percent. In the South Central States, pasture conditions improved contra-seasonally. Compared with a year earlier, pastures on August 1 were in far better condition in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and South Central regions. These gains were more than sufficient to offset sharply lower conditions in the East and West North Central regions and the West.

Pasture feed conditions in the South Central region appeared, in relation to normal, to be the best in the Nation on August 1, improving 5 percent during July instead of following the 1950-59 average drop in that area of 5 percent from July 1 to August 1. All States in this region reported improvement during the month, except Arkansas and Oklahoma, where conditions remained unchanged. With the exception of Oklahoma, pastures were in much better shape than at this time last year, when drought conditions were damaging in large sections of the region, especially Louisiana and Mississippi.

South Atlantic States had a decline of only 2 percent in pasture condition during July and the regional average of 90 percent of normal on August 1 was 15 percentage points above a year earlier and 14 points above the 10-year average for the date. From July 1 to August 1, improvement in pastures was noted in South Carolina and Florida. The West Virginia figure held steady, while declines occurred in the remaining States of the region. Some States reporting good to excellent pasture conditions as a whole, however, reported that many pastures had lost much of their succulence.

Pastures in the North Atlantic States also held up well during July, declining only 3 percent compared with the average drop of 12 percent between July 1 and August 1. Contra-seasonal gains occurred in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Condition of pastures in the region averaged 89 percent of normal on August 1, which was 6 percentage points higher than at this time last year and 14 points above average.

Condition of pastures in the East North Central Region, at 84 percent of normal on August 1, dropped 5 percentage points below a year earlier and was only 1 point above the August 1, 1950-59 average. Sharper than usual July deterioration in Wisconsin and Michigan partially countered the good to excellent pasture conditions in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Late July rains were beneficial in Indiana and Illinois. Pastures were quite poor in areas surrounding Lake Michigan and in the Northwest and Central portions of Wisconsin.

In the West North Central Region, pasture feed condition declined only from 83 percent of normal on July 1 to 82 percent on August 1, despite the poor condition of pastures in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Actually there was some slight improvement during July in Minnesota and North Dakota. Iowa and Missouri also indicated some contra-seasonal gain. August 1 pasture condition for the region was off 4 percent from a year earlier but was up 5 percent from average.

Western pastures deteriorated the most during July--7 percent, compared with the average decline of 2 percent from July 1 to August 1. Pastures were poorer than usual in all States except Colorado and New Mexico, with the poorest conditions in Montana, Utah, and southern California. For the West, pasture condition was 7 percent under August 1 last year and 10 percent below average.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,012 million eggs during July compared with 5,016 million in July, 1960. Increases from a year ago of 9 percent in the South Central, 8 percent in the West and 3 percent in the South Atlantic were offset by decreases of 6 percent in the East North Central, 5 percent in the West North Central and 3 percent in the North Atlantic States. Aggregate egg production, January through July, was 2 percent below the same period of 1960.

The rate of egg production per layer in July was 18.2 eggs, the same as in July a year ago. The rate of lay by regions showed little change from last year. Decreases of 1 percent in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic States were about offset by an increase of 1 percent in the South Central States. Rate of lay in the East North Central, West North Central and West was about the same as the rate for July last year. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 7 months of 1961 was 127 eggs, about the same as for this period in 1960.

Laying flocks averaged 276,072,000 birds during July, about the same number that were on hand in July 1960. Increases in layers from last year of 8 percent in the West, 7 percent in the South Central and 4 percent in the South Atlantic were offset by decreases of 6 percent in the East North Central, 5 percent in the West North Central and 3 percent in the North Atlantic.

The number of layers on August 1, 1961 totaled 275,390,000, compared with 274,489,000 on August 1, 1960. Layer numbers, compared with a year earlier, were up 7 percent in the South Central and in the West and 4 percent in the South Atlantic States. Layer numbers were down 5 percent in the East and West North Central and 2 percent in the North Atlantic States.

The rate of lay on August 1 was 57.3 eggs per 100 layers, the same as on August 1 a year ago. Rate of lay was above the August 1, 1960 rate in the South Central, West and West North Central States but below in the East North Central and North Atlantic and about the same in the South Atlantic States. A new record high rate of lay for August 1 was reached in the South Central and West North Central States.

Pullets not of laying age on August 1 are estimated at 130,277,000--4 percent above a year earlier. Increases were 11 percent in the South Central, 9 percent in the South Atlantic and 7 percent in the West North Central States. Holdings were about the same as a year earlier in the East North Central and the West but were down 2 percent in the North Atlantic States. The January-June hatch of egg-type chicks was 5 percent above a year earlier. Preliminary estimates of chickens raised on farms in 1961 is 4 percent above the number raised in 1960.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms August 1 totaled 405,667,000--2 percent above a year earlier but 17 percent below the 1950-59 average. Increases of 8 percent in the South Central, 6 percent in the West and 5 percent in the South Atlantic were offset somewhat by decreases of 3 percent in the East North Central and 2 percent in the North Atlantic States. The West North Central States had about as many potential layers on hand August 1 as were on hand a year earlier.

Prices received by producers for eggs in mid-July averaged 34.1 cents per dozen--up 3.2 cents from a month earlier and up 2.1 cents from a year earlier. The nation's egg markets were firm during the first half of July. During the latter part, supplies became burdensome and prices declined sharply, particularly during the last week of July, except in the West Coast States where values remained mostly unchanged from the previous week. In other areas, representative declines were; large sizes, 1 to 6 cents a dozen; medium size, 2 to 7 cents a dozen; and small sizes, 1 to 8 cents a dozen. At the close of July, egg prices throughout most of the country were about the same as a year earlier.

Producers received an average of 12.3 cents per pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-July, compared with 12.6 cents a month earlier and 17.1 cents in mid-July 1960. Under the

impact of continued heavy marketings, broiler prices in mid-July at 12.6 cents per pound live weight were at a record low. Prices dropped to 11 cents per pound during the month in Southern producing areas. At the close, a firm undertone developed and prices advanced mostly to 12 cents a pound in these areas.

The mid-July average price of 10.0 cents per pound live weight for farm chickens was also a record low for this date. Movement off farms during the month was ample for the processing demand.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE,
POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1

-----: North : E. North : W. North : South : South : Western : United
Year : Atlantic : Central : Central : Atlantic : Central : - : States -----

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1

	<u>Thou.</u>	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1950-59 (Av.)	50,187	51,646	71,105	28,940	43,557	32,695	278,130
1960	45,173	47,018	63,543	37,272	42,558	38,925	274,489
1961	44,136	44,738	60,216	38,781	45,711	41,808	275,390

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1

1950-59 (Av.)	31,433	45,817	70,200	20,155	28,668	15,903	212,174
1960	16,849	24,978	42,844	14,644	14,984	10,385	124,684
1961	16,506	24,896	45,898	15,894	16,647	10,436	130,277

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1 1/

1950-59 (Av.)	81,619	97,464	141,305	49,094	72,224	48,598	490,305
1960	62,022	71,996	106,387	51,916	57,542	49,310	399,173
1961	60,642	69,634	106,114	54,675	62,358	52,244	405,667

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1

	<u>Number</u>						
1950-59 (Av.)	52.9	51.4	51.9	47.7	44.5	56.5	50.9
1960	57.4	58.8	57.7	56.2	52.9	60.5	57.3
1961	57.1	58.1	58.0	56.0	53.5	60.9	57.3

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Turkey prices in mid-July average 19.5 cents per pound live weight, the lowest for any month since 1942. Trading at terminal markets was generally light throughout the month. Supplies were large and movement of birds into storage was heavy. In thirty-five cities for the period July 24 to 31 an increase of 4,517,000 pounds over the previous week's holdings was reported. The same period a year ago showed an increase of only 939,000 pounds. The five-year average increase for the week was 541,000 pounds. Some stability entered the markets at the close of the month following an announcement of the Government's intention to buy turkeys for the School Lunch Program.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-July was \$3.40 per 100 pounds, up 5 cents from a year earlier. The average cost of broiler growing mash in mid-July was \$4.68 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.64 a year earlier. Cost of turkey growing mash was \$4.70 per 100 pounds compared with \$4.62 in mid-July 1960. The egg-feed price ratio in mid-July was more favorable to producers than a year earlier. The farm chicken-feed, broiler-feed and turkey-feed price ratios were less favorable than a year earlier.

Milk production in July was 2 percent above a year earlier but 2 percent below the 1950-59 average for the month.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States,
July 1961, with comparisons 1/

(In millions of pounds)

	July State average :1950-59:	July 1960	June 1961	July 1961	State average :1950-59:	July 1960	July 1961	June 1961	July 1961
N. Y....:	817	827	1,028	859	Ga.:	99	83	89	90
N. J....:	92	95	103	95	Ky.:	257	248	260	265
Pa.:	525	553	641	571	Tenn. ...:	239	224	228	231
Ohio ...:	502	448	508	474	Ala. ...:	113	87	89	90
Ind. ...:	349	285	309	287	Miss. ...:	140	115	116	117
Ill. ...:	462	370	400	372	Ark. ...:	119	89	91	90
Mich....:	493	435	480	452	Okla....:	157	128	130	131
Wis....:	1,517	1,551	1,814	1,567	Texas ...:	274	258	256	250
Minn....:	770	822	1,016	850	Mont....:	54	45	47	43
Iowa ...:	590	553	620	573	Idaho...:	139	154	164	150
Mo.:	403	368	377	367	Wyo.....:	22.2	19.2	19.0	18.7
N. Dak.:	199	167	174	161	Colo....:	84	79	75	75
S. Dak.:	150	137	150	143	Utah....:	65	66	70	66
Nebr....:	223	194	201	190	Wash....:	168	177	194	179
Kans....:	204	164	182	165	Oreg....:	121	114	122	113
Md.....:	117	127	137	133	Calif...:	630	707	712	730
Va.:	187	190	197	197	Other :				
W. Va. :	78	60	64	63	States :	700	633	695	672
N. C....:	149	134	139	139	:				
S. C....:	51	44	44	45	U. S....:	11,259	10,750	11,941	11,014

1/ Monthly data for Other States not yet available.

2/ Revised.

CORN FOR GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Vt.	53.4	62.0	58.0	77	62	58
Mass.	54.9	64.0	61.0	196	128	122
Conn.	53.5	67.0	66.0	218	201	132
N. Y.	51.2	56.0	58.0	11,360	11,816	7,946
N. J.	53.4	71.0	70.0	6,605	7,668	5,320
Pa.	51.0	63.0	66.0	50,475	58,149	57,288
Ohio	56.4	68.0	66.0	187,624	230,044	167,442
Ind.	56.1	68.0	70.0	254,326	344,556	276,640
Ill.	59.2	68.0	73.0	511,052	674,764	608,455
Mich.	48.4	54.0	59.0	72,444	90,882	85,373
Wis.	59.6	62.5	70.0	94,671	108,500	106,960
Minn.	50.6	54.0	60.0	244,672	315,630	298,080
Iowa	55.7	63.5	69.0	569,737	772,541	696,762
Mo.	41.4	52.0	56.0	149,124	210,132	167,440
N. Dak.	24.8	28.0	27.0	10,170	8,932	6,453
S. Dak.	28.9	35.0	35.0	92,263	119,910	100,730
Nebr.	35.0	50.5	49.0	207,142	326,836	263,228
Kans.	29.0	45.2	41.0	47,633	78,488	46,658
Del.	47.7	62.0	55.0	7,122	9,362	7,040
Md.	48.4	60.0	59.0	20,233	25,500	22,833
Va.	39.4	49.0	51.0	29,713	30,723	27,489
W. Va.	43.4	52.0	48.0	6,659	5,096	4,128
N. C.	33.4	48.0	48.0	64,253	84,000	67,200
S. C.	21.8	32.5	32.0	21,512	23,010	18,816
Ga.	21.0	30.5	32.0	46,911	62,312	58,848
Fla.	19.7	29.0	30.0	6,654	8,903	8,670
Ky.	38.9	48.0	47.0	70,194	73,392	51,747
Tenn.	30.6	39.0	39.0	49,551	52,806	40,677
Ala.	22.2	26.0	32.0	44,916	44,330	45,280
Miss.	24.2	25.5	36.0	36,618	26,877	32,616
Ark.	23.8	31.5	32.0	15,833	9,608	6,720
La.	23.5	27.0	33.0	12,746	9,126	8,712
Oklahoma	21.1	33.5	35.0	8,926	6,901	5,250
Texas	20.9	22.0	27.0	38,502	27,522	25,326
Mont.	27.8	48.0	43.0	207	144	129
Idaho	64.0	73.0	76.0	1,058	1,533	1,748
Wyo.	33.8	48.0	52.0	532	960	1,040
Colo.	35.6	49.5	53.0	9,893	12,424	8,639
N. Mex.	21.5	33.0	29.0	622	561	464
Ariz.	19.6	16.5	16.0	570	346	320
Utah	51.1	60.0	53.0	204	180	212
Wash.	70.9	80.0	85.0	1,681	4,720	3,570
Oreg.	60.6	69.0	68.0	1,050	2,277	1,700
Calif.	59.4	72.0	72.0	7,742	9,360	7,776
U. S.	44.1	54.5	57.5	3,013,797	3,891,212	3,352,037

WINTER WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N. Y.	30.4	30.0	32.0	10,426	7,380	7,808
N. J.	28.2	33.0	34.0	1,696	1,485	1,496
Pa.	25.7	29.5	30.0	17,504	15,782	15,570
Ohio	25.2	35.0	30.5	44,028	49,980	43,981
Ind.	26.3	33.0	34.0	35,489	40,557	43,044
Ill.	26.8	29.0	36.0	45,649	46,226	61,416
Mich.	29.3	31.5	33.0	33,571	33,642	36,300
Wis.	27.4	36.5	35.0	781	1,022	1,190
Minn.	22.1	25.0	24.0	987	500	696
Iowa	22.8	25.0	25.0	3,168	2,525	2,800
Mo.	25.0	28.5	29.0	37,089	37,648	38,686
S. Dak.	18.6	27.0	17.0	7,137	17,226	10,200
Nebr.	22.8	28.5	24.0	78,982	85,472	75,576
Kans.	17.7	28.0	26.0	181,353	289,212	268,554
Del.	23.4	31.0	28.0	905	775	644
Md.	23.3	29.0	26.0	4,721	4,321	3,640
Va.	22.8	26.0	27.5	6,864	6,656	7,122
W. Va.	22.2	27.0	25.0	954	729	625
N. C.	21.4	23.5	28.0	7,844	7,966	11,396
S. C.	19.2	23.0	24.0	3,108	2,898	3,336
Ga.	18.8	24.0	26.0	2,103	2,016	2,236
Ky.	21.2	29.0	27.0	4,526	4,785	4,806
Tenn.	18.4	24.0	26.0	3,796	3,288	4,134
Ala.	20.6	25.0	25.0	1,027	1,200	1,300
Miss.	24.0	30.0	29.0	970	1,110	1,160
Ark.	20.7	32.0	31.0	1,793	4,256	4,464
La.	1/18.2	26.0	21.0	1/ 733	832	735
Okla.	14.7	26.0	24.0	67,332	121,290	111,960
Texas	12.3	22.0	24.0	32,891	78,826	86,856
Mont.	23.0	32.5	19.0	38,927	44,168	38,798
Idaho	26.8	26.5	27.0	19,279	17,596	18,657
Wyo.	19.1	23.0	20.5	4,970	4,968	4,346
Colo.	17.0	27.0	23.0	37,667	65,313	54,533
N. Mex.	9.8	17.5	27.0	1,525	4,550	7,371
Ariz.	30.0	36.0	40.0	1,550	936	1,120
Utah	16.2	18.5	14.5	4,336	3,312	2,624
Nev.	29.7	35.0	32.0	124	105	96
Wash.	32.0	34.0	28.0	60,869	61,608	51,240
Oreg.	30.7	34.0	26.5	23,165	24,106	18,974
Calif.	20.8	22.5	25.0	9,765	7,628	8,050
U. S.	21.0	27.6	26.1	839,240	1,103,895	1,057,540

1/ Short-time average.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels 1,000	bushels 1,000	bushels 1,000
Wis.	26.0	28.0	32.0	957	644	864
Minn.	20.0	27.5	20.0	15,498	24,668	18,480
Iowa	20.8	23.0	25.0	284	460	625
N.Dak.	14.8	19.5	10.0	93,805	100,620	44,380
S.Dak.	11.6	16.5	12.5	25,124	26,680	20,412
Nebr.	13.6	20.0	14.5	456	240	174
Mont.	16.6	17.0	10.0	50,325	29,342	15,360
Idaho	37.8	45.0	45.0	22,721	19,845	18,045
Wyo.	17.8	20.0	15.0	1,033	600	450
Colo.	19.4	24.5	25.5	1,187	808	408
Utah	34.6	40.5	37.0	2,789	2,066	1,702
Nev.	31.4	32.0	30.0	387	352	420
Wash.	26.0	25.5	26.5	10,905	3,494	4,690
Oreg.	27.8	30.0	27.5	4,557	2,520	2,640
U.S.	16.8	20.7	13.7	230,272	212,339	128,650

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1960	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels 1,000	bushels 1,000	bushels 1,000
Minn.	16.6	27.5	14.0	704	798	378
N.Dak.	13.8	21.0	11.0	19,073	26,880	13,662
S.Dak.	11.0	19.0	15.0	1,847	2,223	1,620
Mont. ^{1/}	2/17.8	18.0	13.0	2/ 5,864	3,708	1,846
Calif. ^{1/}	2/45.5	62.0	50.0	2/ 290	496	400
U.S.	13.8	20.8	11.7	25,258	34,105	17,906

^{1/} Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.^{2/} Short-time average.

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum ^{1/}	(Winter & Spring)	Total
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Av. 1950-59:	530,381	178,548	192,058	25,549	168,235	1,094,770
1960 :	787,028	190,421	187,277	34,105	151,508	1,350,339
1961 ^{2/} :	744,460	197,946	104,149	17,906	139,635	1,204,096

^{1/} Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.^{2/} Indicated August 1, 1961.

OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
				1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	42.8	47.0	42.0	3,251	2,162	1,722
Vt.	38.4	46.0	43.0	692	736	731
N. Y.	44.4	52.0	54.0	30,436	31,148	30,726
N. J.	37.9	36.5	43.0	1,251	876	903
Pa.	39.5	42.5	44.5	28,936	27,752	26,433
Ohio	43.0	63.0	46.0	48,201	64,449	32,936
Ind.	40.7	59.0	45.0	47,509	47,613	27,225
Ill.	43.4	51.0	55.0	130,616	91,851	84,205
Mich.	39.2	51.0	49.0	46,365	36,312	40,474
Wis.	49.0	47.0	54.0	135,184	103,917	118,206
Minn.	40.6	49.0	43.0	185,321	189,385	151,231
Iowa	38.0	42.0	44.0	208,403	171,318	143,572
Mo.	29.6	35.0	35.0	33,040	17,465	16,765
N. Dak.	28.7	33.5	18.5	53,580	66,129	31,043
S. Dak.	28.2	41.0	32.0	91,766	110,864	88,256
Nebr.	24.8	35.5	33.0	46,702	43,062	37,620
Kans.	24.4	34.0	33.0	22,448	14,348	16,698
Del.	35.2	47.0	42.0	282	282	252
Md.	37.6	44.0	40.0	2,230	2,288	1,960
Va.	35.2	40.0	43.0	4,396	3,600	3,569
W. Va.	34.4	41.0	41.0	1,163	1,066	984
N. C.	33.6	34.0	41.0	12,963	8,194	9,676
S. C.	30.2	29.5	35.0	13,561	7,110	8,435
Ga.	30.0	37.5	41.0	11,165	6,412	7,011
Fla.	24.5	32.0	32.5	639	448	455
Ky.	29.2	37.0	35.0	2,042	1,850	1,470
Tenn.	29.6	36.0	38.0	5,452	3,600	3,990
Ala.	29.6	35.0	38.0	3,253	2,975	3,230
Miss.	35.6	48.0	49.0	8,638	7,680	8,771
Ark.	33.9	48.0	40.0	8,651	5,376	4,040
La.	29.6	35.0	35.0	2,191	1,400	1,400
Okla.	21.2	29.0	30.0	12,777	12,963	15,150
Texas	22.0	26.0	27.0	26,202	24,492	26,190
Mont.	33.9	30.0	25.0	8,905	7,530	3,400
Idaho	46.0	44.0	45.0	8,824	7,084	6,525
Iyo.	31.6	31.0	30.0	3,784	2,852	2,700
Colo.	31.6	38.0	36.0	4,616	4,902	4,176
N. Mex.	26.2	34.0	34.0	427	408	476
Ariz.	47.2	40.0	48.0	437	360	384
Utah	47.0	46.0	44.0	1,714	1,196	1,056
Nev.	42.5	43.0	42.0	216	86	84
Wash.	46.8	41.5	44.0	7,614	4,856	5,368
Oreg.	34.3	41.5	34.0	9,772	7,262	6,528
Calif.	32.1	33.0	35.0	5,251	5,115	5,950
U. S.	36.3	43.3	40.4	1,281,781	1,150,774	981,976

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Indicated	Average	1960	Indicated
	1950-59	1960	1961	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels			
N. Y.	16.4	17.0	17.0	90	51	34
N. J.	20.4	24.5	25.0	615	808	775
Pa.	18.4	23.0	24.0	316	161	144
Ohio	23.2	25.0	26.0	28,153	37,850	44,096
Ind.	23.6	27.0	28.0	46,838	65,205	79,548
Ill.	24.6	26.0	28.5	107,187	129,298	156,978
Mich.	21.2	21.0	24.0	3,662	4,641	6,048
Wis.	15.4	16.0	19.0	1,139	1,536	2,204
Minn.	19.2	20.0	22.0	37,543	41,800	51,040
Iowa	23.5	26.0	27.5	51,965	67,574	96,745
Mo.	19.6	21.5	24.0	34,995	50,396	60,624
N. Dak.	13.8	13.0	15.0	1,517	2,288	3,030
S. Dak.	14.2	17.0	16.0	2,072	1,700	1,984
Nebr.	21.3	28.0	24.0	2,749	4,172	6,000
Kans.	13.1	22.0	22.0	5,295	12,892	15,444
Del.	18.8	24.0	24.0	2,105	4,536	4,896
Md.	20.4	26.0	26.0	2,949	5,850	6,916
Va.	18.6	22.5	22.0	4,036	7,200	7,744
N. C.	18.4	22.5	23.0	6,556	11,902	13,708
S. C.	13.1	19.5	20.0	3,147	9,730	11,180
Ga.	12.3	17.0	16.0	645	1,275	1,216
Fla.	20.4	26.0	24.0	523	780	864
Ky.	18.8	22.0	23.0	2,615	4,378	4,623
Tenn.	19.0	22.0	23.0	4,650	8,668	9,545
Ala.	19.5	24.0	24.0	1,982	3,192	3,648
Miss.	17.3	22.5	24.0	10,704	20,610	26,208
Ark.	18.4	21.0	22.0	24,003	50,589	56,716
La.	19.0	24.0	24.0	1,980	5,184	5,952
Oklahoma	13.1	20.0	20.0	682	2,480	2,900
Texas	1/ 21.4	27.0	27.0	446	2,025	2,322
U. S.	21.4	23.6	25.2	391,162	558,771	683,132

1/ Short-time average.

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	34.4	34.0	40.0	1,970	884	800
N.J.	38.5	49.0	48.0	835	1,176	1,056
Pa.	36.9	42.0	42.5	7,239	7,056	7,438
Ohio	32.6	43.0	42.0	2,177	2,322	1,974
Ind.	29.2	35.0	40.0	1,652	1,715	2,000
Ill.	29.9	33.0	35.0	2,456	2,013	1,995
Mich.	33.3	34.0	38.0	2,982	2,346	2,356
Wis.	37.8	35.5	42.0	3,648	1,172	1,386
Minn.	27.6	33.5	24.0	29,450	29,882	20,328
Iowa	29.8	32.0	36.0	821	896	900
Mo.	26.0	33.0	34.0	6,677	4,488	4,386
N.Dak.	22.6	24.5	12.0	67,172	79,968	32,904
S.Dak.	19.1	30.0	19.0	11,494	14,940	9,937
Nebr.	20.6	29.0	26.5	4,677	6,902	6,864
Kans.	19.2	26.0	31.0	9,840	18,980	24,893
Del.	33.4	40.0	39.0	431	640	585
Md.	35.4	43.0	39.0	2,914	4,042	3,627
Va.	35.1	40.0	42.0	3,637	4,600	5,040
W.Va.	33.4	41.0	40.0	421	451	400
N.C.	31.6	34.0	43.0	1,735	2,108	3,053
S.C.	26.4	28.5	35.0	691	684	945
Ga.	26.0	31.0	36.0	222	279	288
Ky.	26.9	35.0	34.0	2,339	2,520	2,550
Tenn.	20.5	26.0	28.0	1,440	962	1,260
Ark.	22.4	32.0	31.0	478	512	558
Okla.	17.6	24.0	24.5	5,154	15,936	16,586
Texas	17.4	23.5	24.0	3,549	9,518	9,528
Mont.	28.2	23.5	17.0	31,677	40,044	26,367
Idaho	33.8	29.5	29.5	16,596	16,550	17,198
Wyo.	30.4	32.0	29.0	3,551	3,072	3,016
Colo.	25.6	33.0	31.0	10,753	18,513	16,523
N.Mex.	31.2	42.0	40.0	733	1,680	1,760
Ariz.	57.9	67.0	68.0	8,803	10,050	11,832
Utah	44.0	43.5	43.0	6,643	6,394	5,891
Nev.	37.8	37.0	37.0	638	444	407
Wash.	35.7	36.5	39.0	16,683	23,871	27,534
Oreg.	35.2	36.0	33.5	16,331	16,452	15,477
Calif.	38.0	46.0	50.0	64,917	72,956	78,500
U.S.	28.6	31.0	27.8	353,737	427,018	368,142

CROP PRODUCTION, August 1961

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

State	RYE				SORGHUM GRAIN			
	Yield per acre		Production		Production		Production	
Average: 1950-59	1960	cated 1961	Average: 1950-59	1960	cated 1961	Average: 1950-59	1960	cated 1961
			1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. Y.	21.2	23.5	25.0	302	423	400	---	---
N. J.	20.6	24.0	24.0	234	264	216	---	---
Pa.	20.2	25.0	26.0	368	375	390	---	---
:	:	:						
Ohio	18.8	23.0	23.0	530	575	575	---	---
Ind.	16.7	22.5	23.0	1,186	1,328	1,357	425	1,272
Ill.	16.0	19.0	21.0	1,056	1,007	1,113	305	676
Mich.	16.8	19.0	21.0	828	646	567	---	---
Wis.	13.0	15.5	17.0	634	356	340	---	---
:	:	:						
Minn.	15.6	21.0	19.0	1,688	1,218	1,349	---	---
Iowa	16.2	17.0	19.0	183	119	114	3,459	2,365
Mo.	14.6	19.0	19.0	724	779	779	8,270	20,340
N. Dak.	14.8	22.0	12.0	4,113	6,666	3,204	---	---
S. Dak.	14.4	23.0	18.0	3,756	5,106	3,708	2,434	6,480
Nebr.	11.4	17.0	15.5	1,930	2,652	2,418	26,203	86,102
Kans.	12.2	18.0	17.5	1,160	2,520	2,065	65,857	162,786
:	:	:						
Del.	16.8	23.0	22.0	237	322	220	---	---
Md.	18.0	22.5	22.0	302	405	308	---	---
Va.	16.8	19.5	19.5	324	351	332	1/ 296	304
N. C.	14.0	16.0	18.0	294	288	324	1,783	3,024
S. C.	12.4	16.0	19.0	161	272	361	168	164
Ga.	11.4	17.0	19.0	135	391	494	1/ 516	720
:	:	:						
Ky.	15.1	19.0	20.0	356	266	260	1/ 983	924
Tenn.	11.8	15.0	17.0	233	165	153	780	1,088
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	535	480
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	454	476
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,286	456
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	158	162
Okla.	8.0	12.5	10.5	693	975	735	13,003	23,760
Texas	9.2	13.5	16.0	240	310	368	149,134	258,552
:	:	:						
Mont.	13.6	21.0	13.0	200	777	585	---	---
Idaho	19.9	30.0	28.0	107	210	224	---	---
Wyo.	11.8	12.5	11.5	77	88	80	---	---
Colo.	9.4	16.0	14.5	369	1,072	682	5,768	7,344
N. Mex.	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,916	8,769
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,150	6,380
Wash.	14.0	19.0	19.5	973	2,166	1,755	---	---
Oreg.	14.5	19.0	17.0	303	399	391	---	---
Calif.	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,910	15,611
U. S.	14.2	19.7	16.9	23,907	32,491	25,867	298,968	608,235
								454,564

1/ Short-time average.

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	Harvested Average: 1960 1950-59:	For harvest: 1961	Average: 1960 1950-59:	Indicated 1/ 1961	Average: 1960 1950-59:	Indicated 1/ 1961
Ill.	3,010	400	400	623	600	600
Kans.	5,690	2,700	2,400	249	280	290
Okla.	75,300	36,000	34,000	316	430	380
Texas	49,200	23,000	25,000	296	275	320
Colo.	64,700	44,000	51,000	204	240	280
N. Mex.	44,700	33,000	35,000	239	220	300
U.S.	242,600	139,100	147,800	271	292	316

1/ Revised.

RICE

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds.	Pounds	bags 1/	bags 1/	bags 1/
Mo.	2,808	3,400	3,400	106	129	143
Miss.	2,705	2,950	3,200	1,108	1,298	1,440
Ark.	2,688	3,500	3,550	11,365	13,440	13,632
La.	2,402	2,900	3,000	12,515	13,282	13,740
Texas	2,798	3,100	3,275	13,331	12,927	13,657
Calif.	3,675	4,700	4,700	11,257	13,536	13,536
U.S.	2,802	3,424	3,518	49,683	54,612	56,148

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	13.4	14.0	15.0	103	56	45
Minn.	9.8	13.0	10.0	8,657	7,592	5,200
Iowa	13.2	17.5	17.5	384	262	192
N. Dak.	7.4	7.7	5.0	18,479	15,054	7,625
S. Dak.	8.1	8.5	8.0	5,483	5,108	4,088
Texas	6.9	9.5	11.5	501	1,112	1,610
Mont.	7.4	7.0	3.0	380	245	18
Ariz.	1/27.9	23.0	---	79	23	---
Calif.	30.8	33.0	36.0	1,395	957	576
U.S.	8.3	9.1	7.1	35,526	30,409	19,354

1/ Short-time average.

POPCORN

State	Acreage							
	Planted			Harvested			For harvest	
	Average 1950-59	1959	1960 1/	Average 1950-59	1959	1960 1/	1961	
Ohio	16,040	16,600	15,100	18,200	15,960	16,500	15,000	18,000
Ind.	30,520	32,000	33,000	38,000	30,020	31,000	31,000	37,000
Ill.	26,150	24,000	25,500	29,000	25,550	23,000	24,000	28,000
Mich.	4,180	5,800	5,700	7,200	4,070	5,500	5,500	7,000
Iowa	29,050	16,500	18,500	37,000	28,240	16,400	18,000	35,000
Mo.	13,570	10,600	11,600	13,100	13,020	10,000	11,500	13,000
Nebr.	14,280	14,000	19,000	27,000	13,300	13,000	18,600	25,000
Kans.	6,450	5,300	7,000	9,100	5,570	5,000	6,600	8,600
Ky.	20,180	17,500	20,000	24,000	18,940	16,000	19,000	23,500
Oklahoma	8,900	1,000	500	1,000	5,470	700	400	800
Texas	3,610	1,600	600	1,200	2,710	700	500	800
Other 2/								
States	11,741	7,000	6,600	5,900	11,249	6,600	6,100	5,600
U.S.	184,671	151,900	163,100	210,700	174,099	144,400	156,200	202,300

State	Yield per acre				Production		
	Average 1950-59	1959	1960 1/	Average 1950-59	1959	1960 1/	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	
Ohio	2,150	2,250	2,550	34,697	37,125	38,250	
Ind.	2,018	2,000	2,200	61,187	62,000	68,200	
Ill.	1,790	2,100	2,300	45,666	48,300	55,200	
Mich.	1,861	1,500	1,700	7,587	8,250	9,350	
Iowa	1,732	2,130	2,350	48,542	34,932	42,300	
Mo.	1,675	1,800	2,000	22,347	18,000	23,000	
Nebr.	1,755	2,000	2,400	23,892	26,000	44,640	
Kans.	1,236	1,600	1,750	6,802	8,000	11,550	
Ky.	1,386	1,900	1,800	25,614	30,400	34,200	
Okl.	872	1,000	1,700	4,500	700	680	
Texas	1,016	900	2,000	2,693	630	1,000	
Other							
States 2/	1,926	1,904	1,686	22,122	12,569	10,286	
U.S.	1,740	1,987	2,168	305,650	286,906	338,656	

1/ Revised.

2/ Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, Alabama, Idaho and Colorado.

State	ALL HAY						PASTURE		
	Yield per acre		Production			Condition August 1			
	Average 1950-59	1960 1961	Indi- cated 1950-59	Average 1960 1961	Indi- cated 1960 1961	Average 1950-59	1960 1961		
			1,000	1,000	tons	1,000	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	: 1.16	1.28	1.18	672	611	549	83	88	96
N. H.	: 1.32	1.47	1.40	325	289	264	80	90	93
Vt.	: 1.47	1.61	1.58	1,180	1,185	1,134	83	83	95
Mass.	: 1.63	1.79	1.77	433	394	379	76	84	88
R. I.	: 1.78	2.00	1.90	40	42	40	73	83	88
Conn.	: 1.79	1.88	1.93	384	330	334	77	85	91
N. Y.	: 1.75	1.97	2.00	5,495	5,844	5,894	75	82	91
N. J.	: 1.94	2.16	2.19	443	428	430	61	65	79
Pa.	: 1.60	1.91	1.91	3,490	3,991	3,989	73	85	87
Ohio	: 1.62	1.82	1.85	3,824	3,515	3,605	84	87	90
Ind.	: 1.63	1.87	1.77	2,740	2,546	2,396	86	91	90
Ill.	: 1.86	2.16	1.99	4,783	4,695	4,020	82	92	86
Mich.	: 1.58	1.84	1.67	3,480	3,353	2,879	83	91	79
Wis.	: 2.07	2.55	2.02	8,188	9,891	7,701	84	86	70
Minn.	: 1.84	2.16	1.82	6,900	7,589	6,663	84	82	74
Iowa	: 1.90	2.26	2.14	7,180	7,957	7,188	84	94	91
Mo.	: 1.33	1.57	1.67	4,188	4,417	4,711	73	82	91
N. Dak.	: 1.02	1.11	.72	3,826	4,298	2,324	78	75	38
S. Dak.	: .88	1.10	.90	4,574	5,242	4,556	74	76	67
Nebr.	: 1.17	1.37	1.21	6,149	6,644	5,828	77	87	81
Kans.	: 1.52	2.00	1.96	3,368	4,002	3,890	72	85	89
Del.	: 1.49	1.70	1.84	85	75	81	68	67	81
Md.	: 1.60	2.04	2.07	695	784	778	70	76	86
Va.	: 1.26	1.53	1.55	1,672	1,850	1,849	74	67	92
W. Va.	: 1.31	1.41	1.44	958	916	939	81	86	94
N. C.	: 1.07	1.19	1.23	1,149	885	867	77	78	90
S. C.	: .93	1.12	1.20	490	385	368	70	70	87
Ga.	: .86	1.24	1.33	639	565	567	76	71	85
Fla.	: 1.20	1.51	1.79	132	143	174	84	88	87
Ky.	: 1.32	1.46	1.52	2,265	2,456	2,467	81	87	94
Tenn.	: 1.15	1.29	1.37	1,721	1,719	1,743	78	83	94
Ala.	: .95	1.13	1.19	654	570	565	76	66	90
Miss.	: 1.21	1.28	1.40	868	793	864	78	50	85
Ark.	: 1.11	1.23	1.30	1,031	874	920	75	83	86
La.	: 1.31	1.41	1.44	507	532	531	81	52	90
Okla.	: 1.22	1.59	1.51	1,772	2,120	2,137	73	91	90
Texas	: 1.09	1.20	1.25	1,821	2,166	2,306	64	81	92
Mont.	: 1.22	1.32	1.13	2,881	2,894	2,511	80	68	49
Idaho	: 2.44	2.44	2.48	2,849	2,931	3,048	89	79	78
Wyo.	: 1.22	1.12	1.16	1,360	1,213	1,325	78	60	70
Colo.	: 1.68	1.83	1.86	2,420	2,634	2,722	67	79	84
N. Mex.	: 2.40	2.91	2.94	517	629	689	65	89	76
Ariz.	: 3.08	4.31	3.82	791	1,184	1,078	81	86	74
Utah	: 2.27	2.23	2.02	1,283	1,260	1,166	79	64	58
Nev.	: 1.68	1.77	1.62	610	544	474	86	70	69
Wash.	: 2.00	2.03	2.17	1,622	1,645	1,744	81	74	79
Oreg.	: 1.83	1.92	1.90	1,835	1,922	1,911	84	82	81
Calif.	: 3.42	3.67	3.71	6,478	7,139	7,202	80	75	71
U. S.	: 1.52	1.76	1.66	110,769	118,091	109,800	77	82	84

State	ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY					
	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
				1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Maine	1.46	2.00	1.70	13	16	15
N. H.	1.78	2.15	2.00	22	28	28
Vt.	1.92	2.10	2.05	149	227	238
Mass.	2.12	2.35	2.25	74	82	86
R. I.	2.30	2.40	2.40	8	10	10
Conn.	2.38	2.45	2.50	114	103	110
N. Y.	2.14	2.40	2.45	1,782	2,381	2,528
N. J.	2.38	2.70	2.75	233	246	250
Pa.	1.94	2.35	2.35	1,204	1,758	1,758
Ohio	1.90	2.10	2.10	1,654	1,657	1,640
Ind.	1.99	2.20	2.10	1,314	1,329	1,218
Ill.	2.34	2.55	2.35	2,809	2,984	2,420
Mich.	1.72	2.00	1.80	2,361	2,548	2,225
Wis.	2.30	2.75	2.20	5,272	7,598	6,079
Minn.	2.28	2.55	2.20	4,630	5,847	5,196
Iowa	2.28	2.55	2.40	4,294	5,337	5,124
Mo.	2.43	2.70	2.85	1,178	1,604	1,761
N. Dak.	1.45	1.40	1.00	1,520	1,765	1,072
S. Dak.	1.40	1.55	1.30	2,314	3,119	2,668
Nebr.	1.96	2.30	2.15	3,612	4,057	3,640
Kans.	1.89	2.60	2.50	2,257	2,647	2,648
Del.	2.19	3.00	3.00	15	15	18
Md.	2.34	3.00	3.00	210	306	294
Va.	2.24	2.50	2.60	460	650	663
W. Va.	1.80	1.90	2.00	222	247	268
N. C.	1.98	2.00	2.15	144	110	99
Ga.	1.89	1.80	2.00	34	38	34
Ky.	2.05	2.30	2.30	532	715	722
Tenn.	1.90	2.05	2.05	284	381	359
Ala.	1.77	1.95	2.05	34	37	37
Miss.	2.02	2.20	2.30	24	22	23
Ark.	2.12	2.40	2.40	100	84	94
La.	2.01	2.20	2.40	47	33	36
Okla.	1.78	2.60	2.20	764	845	880
Texas	2.12	2.30	2.40	498	386	396
Mont.	1.71	1.80	1.60	1,590	1,762	1,582
Idaho	2.84	2.80	2.80	2,462	2,582	2,710
Wyo.	1.74	1.55	1.60	736	718	778
Colo.	2.22	2.35	2.35	1,704	1,911	1,967
N. Mex.	3.09	3.70	3.70	447	551	607
Ariz.	3.41	4.80	4.20	687	1,080	974
Utah	2.60	2.50	2.30	1,087	1,098	1,010
Nev.	2.97	2.80	2.50	346	339	302
Wash.	2.34	2.35	2.55	903	966	1,058
Oreg.	2.83	2.85	2.80	853	958	997
Calif.	4.77	5.00	5.00	5,256	5,960	6,020
U. S.	2.20	2.45	2.29	56,254	67,137	62,642

CLOVER, TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Indicated	Average	1960	Indicate
	1950-59		1961	1950-59		1961
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Maine	1.24	1.35	1.25	537	485	435
N. H.	1.39	1.55	1.45	221	192	173
Vt.	1.52	1.65	1.60	733	686	638
Mass.	1.66	1.75	1.75	263	242	231
R. I.	1.78	2.00	1.80	23	24	22
Conn.	1.76	1.80	1.85	180	173	168
N. Y.	1.65	1.80	1.80	3,199	2,948	2,860
N. J.	1.66	1.85	1.85	148	137	133
Pa.	1.48	1.70	1.70	2,135	2,094	2,094
Ohio	1.47	1.65	1.70	2,038	1,766	1,873
Ind.	1.42	1.65	1.55	1,144	1,010	986
Ill.	1.53	1.80	1.70	1,639	1,503	1,406
Mich.	1.38	1.50	1.35	1,045	746	603
Wis.	1.80	2.10	1.60	2,697	2,140	1,467
Minn.	1.49	1.65	1.20	1,176	954	714
Iowa	1.54	1.85	1.70	2,685	2,490	1,877
Mo.	1.14	1.35	1.40	1,107	1,505	1,655
Nebr.	1.22	1.55	1.30	149	155	143
Kans.	1.31	1.65	1.70	128	152	156
Del.	1.50	1.55	1.80	36	29	36
Md.	1.44	1.75	1.80	350	362	394
Va.	1.21	1.45	1.40	503	624	620
W. Va.	1.26	1.35	1.35	490	455	459
N. C.	1.16	1.20	1.25	144	168	179
Ky.	1.28	1.35	1.40	533	612	627
Tenn.	1.15	1.20	1.30	210	253	285
Ala.	1.00	1.00	1.15	40	30	31
Miss.	1.20	1.20	1.35	74	76	81
Ark.	1.14	1.25	1.30	55	90	100
Mont.	1.24	1.20	1.20	327	331	311
Idaho	1.40	1.40	1.45	177	169	168
Wyo.	1.12	.95.	1.00	145	127	127
Colo.	1.30	1.30	1.40	272	280	295
N. Mex.	1.30	1.45	1.45	15	17	19
Utah	1.64	1.40	1.30	70	63	61
Nev.	1.28	1.25	1.20	54	59	58
Wash.	1.98	1.95	2.00	416	447	462
Oreg.	1.78	1.80	1.80	288	349	335
U. S.	1.48	1.64	1.56	25,513	23,943	22,282

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

LESPEDAZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Indicated	Average	1960	Indicated
	1950-59	1961	1950-59	1960	1,000	1,000
					tons	tons
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons		tons
Ind.	1.24	1.45	1.40	107	107	81
Ill.	1.11	1.15	1.15	120	76	72
Mo.	1.09	1.10	1.20	1,041	604	481
Kans.	1.14	1.30	1.30	73	47	32
Del.	1.31	1.45	1.55	23	17	14
Md.	1.30	1.45	1.50	71	55	40
Va.	1.00	1.10	1.20	387	261	256
W.Va.	1.07	1.10	1.10	26	13	11
N.C.	1.00	1.15	1.20	398	298	280
S.C.	.90	1.05	1.15	146	76	67
Ga.	.90	1.00	1.15	119	62	58
Ky.	1.14	1.20	1.30	792	750	772
Tenn.	1.04	1.15	1.25	743	670	656
Ala.	.96	1.05	1.15	120	67	59
Miss.	1.22	1.25	1.40	263	182	196
Ark.	1.08	1.20	1.30	387	305	311
Ia.	1.33	1.60	1.55	93	90	70
Okla.	1.06	1.25	1.25	89	110	108
U.S.	1.08	1.17	1.26	4,998	3,790	3,564

WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Indicated	Average	1960	Indicated
	1950-59	1961	1950-59	1960	1,000	1,000
					tons	tons
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons		tons
Wis.	1.30	1.30	1.20	61	26	42
Minn.	1.13	1.20	1.05	769	545	501
Mo.	1.04	1.20	1.20	166	205	205
II. Dak.	.82	.90	.60	1,735	1,805	758
S. Dak.	.62	.75	.60	1,902	1,869	1,645
Nebr.	.71	.80	.65	2,150	2,246	1,825
Kans.	1.02	1.30	1.25	640	868	801
Ark.	.98	1.05	1.20	145	116	140
Okla.	1.02	1.30	1.30	396	524	534
Texas	1.00	1.20	1.20	198	418	426
Mont.	.80	.85	.70	562	470	399
Idaho	1.13	1.05	1.05	141	108	103
Wyo.	.82	.75	.75	337	272	299
Colo.	.94	1.05	1.05	304	290	290
N. Mex.	.72	.90	.90	15	20	18
Utah	1.15	1.15	1.00	97	72	73
Nev.	.98	1.00	.85	188	125	89
Wash.	1.30	1.20	1.25	61	49	52
Oreg.	1.13	1.20	1.10	316	335	292
Calif.	1.22	1.15	1.20	151	118	122
U.S.	.81	.92	.79	10,336	10,481	8,644

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated	Average	1960	Indicated	
	1950-59	1960	1950-59	1960	1961	
			1,000	1,000	1,000	
Maine	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
	866	1,500	---	41	15	---
New York	1,026	1,250	1,120	1,263	1,162	986
Michigan	968	1,200	1,230	4,292	6,300	6,322
Total N. E.	979	1,208	1,214	5,596	7,477	7,308
Nebraska	1,558	1,500	1,550	1,029	1,065	1,132
Montana	1,544	1,670	1,650	191	200	214
Idaho	1,741	1,650	1,830	2,338	2,326	2,086
Wyoming	1,385	1,450	1,500	819	928	825
Washington	1,876	1,750	1,800	663	718	486
Total N. W.	1,639	1,592	1,682	5,040	5,237	4,743
Kansas	---	810	1,150	---	122	276
Colorado	822	800	850	1,775	1,736	1,972
New Mexico	475	580	600	149	70	84
Arizona	456	275	---	32	6	---
Utah	422	300	350	34	18	24
Total S. W.	745	775	851	1,990	1,952	2,356
California	Large Lima	1,648	1,543	1,600	1,120	756
	Baby Lima	1,681	1,868	1,760	575	467
	Other	1,224	1,289	1,275	2,390	2,023
	Total Calif.	1,374	1,405	1,392	4,085	3,246
United States	1,157	1,252	1,267	16,711	17,912	17,858

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated	Average	1960	Indicated	
	1950-59	1960	1950-59	1960	1961	
			1,000	1,000	1,000	
Minn.	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
	1,067	1,110	900	43	56	90
N. Dak.	1,017	1,260	1,000	35	113	90
Idaho	1,266	960	880	1,240	950	942
Colo.	872	950	950	74	76	57
Wash.	1,217	1,160	1,000	1,737	1,914	1,820
Oreg.	1,051	1,100	1,100	116	132	187
U.S.	1,215	1,088	963	3,415	3,241	3,186

1/ Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage harvested		1/	Yield per acre			
	Average 1950-59	1960		Average 1950-59	1960		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres		1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Va.	118	104	104	1,854	1,890	1,900	
N.C.	193	176	176	1,502	1,810	1,800	
TOTAL (Va.)							
N.C. area)	313	280	280	1,629	1,840	1,837	
S.C.	12	11	10	850	1,150	1,050	
Ga.	538	475	475	944	1,240	1,100	
Fla.	57	47	48	947	1,200	1,150	
Ala.	231	191	191	861	1,135	1,100	
Miss.	7	5	5	389	400	400	
TOTAL (S.E. area)	845	729	729	917	1,203	1,098	
Okla.	131	110	116	760	1,430	1,200	
Texas	308	285	285	550	785	780	
N.Mex.	6	6.4	7	1,326	1,740	1,800	
TOTAL (S.W. area)	451	401.4	408	618	977	917	
UNITED STATES	1,609	1,410.4	1,417	979	1,265	1,192	

State	Production		
	Average 1950-59	1960	1961
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	216,167	196,560	197,600
N.C.	287,302	318,560	316,800
TOTAL (Va.)			
N.C. area)	505,652	515,120	514,400
S.C.	10,356	12,650	10,500
Ga.	510,208	589,000	522,500
Fla.	53,873	56,400	55,200
Ala.	199,347	216,785	210,100
Miss.	2,582	2,000	2,000
TOTAL (S.E. area)	776,366	876,835	800,300
Okla.	97,126	157,300	139,200
Texas	173,368	223,725	222,300
N.Mex.	7,826	11,136	12,600
TOTAL (S.W. area)	280,584	392,161	374,100
UNITED STATES	1,562,602	1,784,116	1,688,800

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
Class 1, Flue-cured:							
Virginia	11	1,360	1,590	1,600	122,834	111,300	112,800
North Carolina	11	1,298	1,630	1,625	298,762	291,770	294,125
Total Old Belt	11	1,321	1,619	1,618	421,596	403,070	406,925
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,517	1,980	1,875	439,487	441,540	421,875
North Carolina	13	1,504	1,920	1,850	110,476	106,560	103,600
South Carolina	13	1,509	1,845	1,850	159,300	147,600	149,850
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,507	1,876	1,850	269,776	254,160	253,450
Georgia	14	1,315	1,845	1,925	116,590	129,150	134,750
Florida	14	1,258	1,595	1,600	22,426	22,011	22,080
Alabama	14	1,112	1,530	1,500	551	704	690
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,304	1,802	1,869	129,568	151,865	157,520
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,420	1,608	1,777	1,270,427	1,250,635	1,250,720
Class 2, Fire-cured:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,226	1,220	1,350	10,756	8,906	10,125
Kentucky	22	1,242	1,360	1,450	9,883	7,888	8,990
Tennessee	22	1,406	1,455	1,600	19,912	19,206	22,400
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,356	1,426	1,554	34,795	27,094	31,390
Kentucky	23	1,164	1,380	1,450	9,275	7,866	8,990
Tennessee	23	1,184	1,315	1,450	2,154	1,578	1,885
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,167	1,369	1,450	11,429	9,444	10,875
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,289	1,369	1,488	56,379	45,444	52,390
Class 3, Air-cured:							
Ohio	31	1,474	1,595	1,650	16,403	14,514	15,840
Indiana	31	1,509	1,565	1,650	12,816	10,955	12,210
Missouri	31	1,234	1,625	1,500	4,600	4,712	4,650
Virginia	31	1,837	2,015	2,100	21,812	20,553	23,100
West Virginia	31	1,448	1,485	1,550	4,008	3,712	4,030
North Carolina	31	1,864	1,940	2,000	19,802	18,430	20,600
Kentucky	31	1,460	1,625	1,650	359,664	320,125	344,850
Tennessee	31	1,488	1,595	1,700	103,971	91,712	105,400
Total Burley Belt	31	1,489	1,639	1,665	543,159	484,713	530,680
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	1,841	1,875	1,900	37,492	32,812	34,200
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,417	1,553	1,600	580,651	517,525	564,880

CROP PRODUCTION, August 1961

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and Type	Type	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
3B Dark Air-cured							
Kentucky	35	1,336	1,400	1,525	12,864	9,380	10,675
Tennessee	35	1,363	1,420	1,575	3,947	2,840	3,150
Total One Sucker	35	1,342	1,405	1,536	16,842	12,220	13,825
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,228	1,400	1,450	8,231	6,020	6,380
Total Virginia Sun-cured Bolt	37	1,010	1,995	1,050	3,113	1,791	2,205
Total All Dark Air-cured Types ¹	35-37	1,260	1,353	1,446	28,186	20,031	22,410
Class 4-Cigar Filter:							
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,592	1,700	1,725	47,682	52,700	53,475
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,473	1,255	1,600	6,904	6,558	7,040
Total Cigar Filter Types ²	41-44	1,580	1,679	1,109	54,586	59,256	60,515
Class 5-Cigar Binder:							
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,685	1,715	1,750	10,650	3,602	3,325
Massachusetts	52	1,885	1,960	1,875	6,502	2,548	1,688
Connecticut	52	1,797	1,880	1,925	1,894	658	481
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,867	1,943	1,886	8,396	3,206	2,169
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,554	1,600	1,625	8,590	9,120	9,425
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,518	1,500	1,520	13,791	13,350	12,920
Total Cigar Binder Types ³	51-55	1,822	1,566	1,605	1,415	29,278	27,639
Class 6-Cigar Wrapper:							
Massachusetts	61	1,273	1,440	1,125	2,302	3,024	2,250
Connecticut	61	1,205	1,420	1,375	7,513	8,946	8,112
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,220	1,425	1,312	9,815	11,970	10,362
Georgia	62	1,242	1,520	1,520	1,376	1,976	1,824
Florida	62	1,270	1,500	1,520	5,124	7,050	6,683
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,264	1,504	1,520	6,500	9,026	8,512
Total Cigar Trapper Types	61-62	1,237	1,458	1,398	16,316	20,956	18,514
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,531	1,510	1,619	112,460	109,532	107,228
Class 7-Miscellaneous:							
Total Louisiana Perique	72	625	1,000	1,075	173	320	242
UNITED STATES	All	1,418	1,703	1,701	2,048,896	1,943,487	1,986,925

¹/ Includes Massachusetts, type 51 through 1955, type 53 through 1953, and Minnesota, type 55 through 1956.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
Ohio	13.4	14.6	13.0	239	328	286
Mich.	12.8	13.9	15.5	839	943	1,116
Wis.	10.9	9.3	13.0	92	55	91
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Minn.	11.2	12.6	12.0	728	1,018	1,152
N. Dak.	11.0	13.3	13.0	371	564	611
S. Dak.	12.2	12.1	12.5	60	75	114
Nebr.	14.7	17.8	15.0	839	1,226	1,200
Kans.	12.1	17.1	16.0	87	154	168
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mont.	14.0	13.9	15.0	710	841	1,005
Idaho	19.4	18.3	20.0	1,536	1,740	2,440
Wyo.	14.4	15.3	15.5	500	635	790
Colo.	16.2	17.8	16.0	2,036	2,761	2,704
Utah	15.5	17.0	14.5	454	536	362
Wash.	22.8	20.9	22.5	654	782	1,215
Oreg.	23.3	23.2	25.0	412	470	550
Calif. 1/	20.2	20.3	21.0	3,683	4,198	4,851
Other	:	:	:	:	:	:
States	14.7	16.1	17.0	85	95	90
U. S.	16.4	17.2	17.2	13,324	16,421	18,745

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
Louisiana	21.3	21.9	24.5	5,634	6,109	7,178
Florida	35.5	31.8	36.0	1,376	1,612	2,124
U. S.	23.1	23.4	26.4	7,010	7,721	9,302

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1950-59	1959	1960	Indicated 1961
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	: 1,213	1,970	1,420	1,850
New Hampshire	: 1,215	1,630	1,050	1,400
Vermont	: 908	1,000	1,030	870
Massachusetts	: 2,557	3,000	2,250	2,800
Rhode Island	: 173	210	120	160
Connecticut	: 1,323	1,490	1,050	1,400
New York	: 17,525	20,000	17,500	23,000
New Jersey	: 2,866	3,500	2,500	3,000
Pennsylvania	: 6,955	10,500	7,000	9,800
Delaware	: 315	360	250	300
Maryland	: 1,268	1,660	1,300	1,500
Virginia	: 9,743	10,900	10,200	10,200
West Virginia	: 4,744	6,300	4,700	5,700
North Carolina	: 1,490	1,700	2,500	2,250
Total Eastern States	52,294	64,220	52,870	64,230
Central States:				
Ohio	: 3,188	3,300	3,700	3,300
Indiana	: 1,461	1,880	1,900	1,350
Illinois	: 2,403	2,300	2,100	2,300
Michigan	: 10,260	13,500	11,300	14,500
Wisconsin	: 1,295	1,640	1,470	1,700
Minnesota	: 261	335	280	350
Iowa	: 193	300	160	330
Missouri	: 922	1,090	1,250	1,200
Nebraska	: 52	68	65	3/
Kansas	: 220	230	210	200
Kentucky	: 306	310	460	355
Tennessee	: 298	300	430	310
Arkansas	: 272	170	300	180
Total Central States	21,132	25,423	23,625	26,075
Western States:				
Montana	: 70	44	20	50
Idaho	: 1,412	1,350	500	1,150
Colorado	: 1,154	4/ 800	800	1,300
New Mexico	: 553	480	280	370
Utah	: 392	360	230	240
Washington	: 24,100	21,700	4/19,500	19,800
Oregon	: 2,260	2,030	1,800	1,700
California	: 8,481	10,440	8,890	10,200
Total Western States	38,421	37,204	32,020	34,810
United States	111,848	126,847	108,515	125,115

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1959-Maine, 39; New Hampshire, 49; Vermont, 25; Connecticut, 82; New York, 700; New Jersey, 270; Pennsylvania, 250; Delaware, 50; Maryland, 30; West Virginia, 63; Wisconsin, 25; Iowa, 15. 3/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season. 4/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit as follows (1,000 bushels): 1959-Colorado, 9; 1960-Washington, 100.

PEACHES

State	Average 1950-59	Production 1/			Indicated 1961
		1959	1960	1961	
		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
N. H.	11	20	23	12	
Mass.	88	135	140	90	
R. I.	14	14	14	10	
Conn.	138	165	175	115	
N. Y.	1,034	740	680	650	
N. J.	1,934	2,300	2,800	1,800	
Pa.	2,595	2,750	2,900	2,200	
Ohio	934	700	1,020	950	
Ind.	340	400	450	415	
Ill.	904	850	750	950	
Mich.	2,942	3,500	3,300	3,500	
Mo.	428	350	420	500	
Kans.	113	99	165	130	
Del.	91	50	50	35	
Md.	456	483	520	440	
Va.	1,376	1,400	1,650	1,500	
W. Va.	680	660	750	750	
N. C.	1,072	1,100	1,300	1,500	
S. C.	3,689	2/5,900	5,600	6,500	
Ga.	2,669	2/4,600	2/5,000	5,100	
Ky.	201	250	285	215	
Tenn.	174	170	175	180	
Ala.	600	1,050	1,250	1,450	
Miss.	299	270	310	352	
Ark.	1,428	1,830	1,950	1,550	
La.	82	150	145	140	
Okla.	196	135	183	100	
Texas	526	640	750	650	
Idaho	289	280	300	260	
Colo.	1,650	2/1,830	710	2,050	
N. Mex.	133	75	10	3/	
Utah	475	420	180	220	
Wash.	1,456	2,170	2/2,030	1,700	
Oreg.	404	500	410	430	
California					
Freestone	11,330	13,668	12,418	13,126	
Total Above	40,762	49,654	48,813	49,570	
California					
Clingstone 4/	22,368	2/25,377	2/25,502	25,419	
U. S.	63,130	75,031	74,315	74,989	

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1959—Georgia 200; Arkansas, 38; California, Clingstone, 750; Freestone 250; 1960—Georgia, 250; Arkansas, 50.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1959—South Carolina, 150; Georgia 200; Colorado, 107; California, Clingstone, 1,417; 1960—Georgia, 140; Washington, 80; California Clingstone 2,042.

3/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.

4/ Mainly for canning. Production in tons: av. 1950-59, 536,800; 1959, 609,000; 1960, 612,000 1961, 610,000.

PEARS

State	Average 1950-59	Production 1/			Indicated 1961
		1959	1960	bushels	
Conn.	1,000 bushels	53	55	35	55
N. Y.		549	650	525	725
Pa.		146	125	110	115
Ohio		103	75	67	2/
Ill.		92	45	35	2/
Mich.	1,041		1,400	1,250	1,500
Mo.		81	50	45	2/
Va.		55	17	20	2/
W. Va.		46	28	45	2/
N. C.		72	25	55	2/
Ga.		128	80	72	2/
Ky.		52	30	35	2/
Tenn.		79	55	50	2/
Ala.		76	61	85	2/
Miss.		90	53	70	2/
Ark.		58	50	50	2/
La.		50	50	55	2/
Okla.		50	42	36	2/
Texas	132		150	145	135
Idaho		82	60	50	65
Colo.		206	235	30	245
Utah		223	140	3/ 200	130
Wash.	5,018		3/ 4,080	3/ 3,130	4,450
Oreg.		5,285	3/ 5,110	3/ 4,300	4,700
Calif.		15,343	16,876	15,126	14,335
U. S.	29,220		29,542	25,621	26,455

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington and Oregon

State	Average 1950-59	Production 1959			Indicated 1961
		Tons	Tons	Tons	
Wash., all	125,462	102,000	78,250	111,250	
Bartlett	88,775	71,500	47,500	77,000	
Other	36,688	30,500	30,750	34,250	
Oreg., all	132,125	127,750	107,500	117,500	
Bartlett	54,075	52,000	45,750	52,500	
Other	78,050	75,750	61,750	65,000	
Calif., all	368,200	405,000	363,000	344,000	
Bartlett	326,800	366,000	331,000	310,000	
Other	41,400	39,000	32,000	34,000	
3 States, all	625,788	634,750	548,750	572,750	
Bartlett	469,650	489,500	424,250	439,500	
Other	156,138	145,250	124,500	133,250	

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.

3/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1959-Washington, 18,000 bushels (450 tons); Oregon, 18,000 bushels (450 tons); 1960-Utah, 8,000 bushels; Washington, 16,000 bushels (400 tons); Oregon, 30,000 bushels (750 tons).

GRAPES

State	Average 1950-59	Production 1/			Indicated 1961
		1959	1960		
New York	83,250	91,000	122,000	115,000	
New Jersey	1,210	800	950	1,000	
Pennsylvania	24,140	28,000	33,500	34,000	
Ohio	15,030	13,100	15,200	15,000	
Indiana	920	600	700	2/	
Illinois	1,275	600	450	2/	
Michigan	42,700	56,500	65,000	32,500	
Iowa	1,540	800	600	600	
Missouri	3,580	3,600	4,100	3,700	
Kansas	670	400	400	2/	
Virginia	631	250	270	2/	
North Carolina	1,570	900	950	1,050	
South Carolina	1,340	1,800	2,400	2,800	
Georgia	1,365	950	1,200	1,200	
Arkansas	6,980	7,700	7,800	7,500	
Arizona	4,770	10,200	8,070	8,980	
Washington	39,610	57,500	38,400	50,000	
Oregon	895	1,000	650	2/	
California, all	2,705,400	2,861,000	2,694,000	2,850,000	
Wine varieties	580,500	580,000	511,000	500,000	
Table varieties	561,000	532,000	560,000	500,000	
Raisin varieties	1,563,900	1,749,000	1,623,000	1,850,000	
Raisins 3/	209,300	223,000	194,000	---	
Not dried	726,700	857,000	847,000	---	
United States	2,937,176	3,136,700	2,996,640	3,123,330	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.

3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, August 1 (New Crop)

Crop and State	Condition-Percent			Crop and State	Condition-Percent			
	Average: 1950-59: 1960: 1961				Average: 1950-59: 1960: 1961			
	1950-59	1960	1961		1950-59	1960	1961	
ORANGES:								
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES ^{1/} :								
Calif.	71	55	50	Fla., All	64	71	63	
Fla.	--	--	--	Seedless	66	71	66	
Temple	--	69	73	Other	62	72	59	
Other	--	75	67	Texas	48	79	76	
Texas	57	79	82	Ariz.	76	72	83	
Ariz.	72	65	85	Calif., All	76	75	77	
La.	59	74	91	D. V.	82	81	--	
Total above varieties	--	--	--	Other	74	70	--	
VALENCIA ORANGES:	--	--	--	U. S., All	--	--	--	
Calif.	73	75	63	Grapefruit	62	72	66	
Fla.	71	73	74	--	--	--	--	
Texas	54	74	82	LEMONS:	--	--	--	
Ariz.	75	69	83	Calif.	73	68	66	
Total, Valencia Oranges	--	--	--	Ariz.	64	52	80	
ALL ORANGES:	--	--	--	U. S.	73	67	67	
Calif.	72	65	57	LIMES:	--	--	--	
Fla.	71	74	71	Fla.	73	71	73	
Texas	56	78	82	TANGELOS:	--	--	--	
Ariz.	73	67	84	Fla.	--	67	69	
La.	59	74	91	--	--	--	--	
U. S., All Oranges	66	72	68	TANGERINES:	--	--	--	
				Fla.	63	73	63	

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California harvest of oranges usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States orange harvest begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for California Desert Valleys and for other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer through September of the year after bloom. California lemons are harvested from November 1 through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely from October through April.

^{1/} Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/			Indicated 1961 Tons
	Average 1950-59 Tons	1959 Tons	1960 Tons	
<u>APRICOTS:</u>				
California	181,900	210,000	230,000	180,000
Washington	11,370	2/ 13,300	2/ 10,200	8,900
Utah	5,530	7,100	2,900	3,800
United States	198,800	230,400	243,100	192,700
<u>PLUMS:</u>				
Michigan	6,360	6,800	7,000	7,500
California	80,300	2/ 93,000	2/ 82,000	84,000
United States	86,660	99,800	89,000	91,500
<u>PRUNES:</u>				
Idaho	20,240	22,600	10,600	20,000
Washington	17,510	2/ 22,500	2/ 10,100	18,500
Oregon	42,740	44,000	4,000	23,000
California 3/	151,000	139,000	139,000	138,000
United States	457,990	436,600	372,200	405,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Apricots, 1960, California, 5,000; Prunes, 1959, Washington, 200.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruits (tons): Apricots, Washington, 1959—1,000; 1960—530; Plums, 1959—3,000; 1960—2,000; Prunes, Washington, 1959—1,000; 1960—225.

3/ Dried basis. The drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition August 1			Production 1/		
	Average: 1950-59: Percent	1960 1961 Percent	Average: 1950-59: Percent	1960 Tons	Indicated 1961 Tons	
<u>AVOCADOS:</u>						
Florida	57	62	52	9,510	1,800	---
<u>FIGS:</u>						
California						
Dried	84	79	86	2/ 24,710	2/ 16,800	---
Not dried }				11,260	8,500	---
<u>NECTARINES:</u>						
California	3/ 76	85	84	22,320	44,000	---
<u>OLIVES:</u>						
California	55	70	55	47,900	65,000	---
<u>ALMONDS:</u>						
California	--	--	--	43,560	53,000	70,000
<u>FILBERTS:</u>						
Oregon	--	--	--	7,420	8,400	10,000
Washington	--	--	--	532	550	630
United States	--	--	--	7,952	8,950	10,630
<u>WALNUTS:</u>						
California	--	--	--	66,670	70,300	65,000
Oregon	--	--	--	6,060	2,500	5,800
United States	--	--	--	72,730	72,800	70,800

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis.

3/ Short-time average.

CHERRIES

Variety and State	Average 1950-59	Production 1/			Indicated 1961
		1959	1960	Tons	
<u>SWEET VARIETIES:</u>					
New York	4,730	6,700	3,700	5,500	
Pennsylvania	1,120	1,100	500	1,100	
Ohio	314	140	200	2/	
Michigan	10,080	14,000	14,000	12,500	
4 Great Lakes States	16,244	21,940	18,400	19,100	
Montana	1,328	1,350	1,400	1,900	
Idaho	2,247	1,350	1,600	2,000	
Colorado	616	550	120	1,100	
Utah	3,134	1,300	1,200	1,900	
Washington	16,790	3/14,400	3/11,000	13,500	
Oregon	21,690	24,900	12,800	26,000	
California	26,980	15,000	24,000	32,000	
7 Western States	72,785	58,850	52,120	78,400	
United States	89,029	80,790	70,520	97,500	
<u>SOUR VARIETIES:</u>					
New York	23,090	19,500	11,000	25,000	
Pennsylvania	9,940	11,500	9,000	9,700	
Ohio	1,789	1,100	1,300	1,900	
Michigan	72,150	86,000	80,000	77,000	
Wisconsin	13,250	11,700	5,700	15,000	
5 Great Lakes States	120,219	129,800	107,000	128,600	
Montana	290	330	10	460	
Idaho	942	830	830	1,050	
Colorado	1,500	3/1,300	700	1,600	
Utah	2,050	1,200	2,800	2,200	
Washington	2,040	1,200	1,100	600	
Oregon	3,270	3,400	3,700	3,800	
6 Western States	10,092	8,260	9,140	9,710	
United States	130,311	138,060	116,140	138,310	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Sweet Cherries, 1960, California, 500.

2/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.

3/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Sweet Cherries, Washington, 1959--820; 1960--600; Sour Cherries, Colorado, 1959--102.

PECANS

State	Production			Wild seedling pecans		
	Improved varieties 1/	Average 1950-59	Indicated 1960	Average 1950-59	Indicated 1960	Indicated 1961
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds
N. C.	1,696	1,720	2,200	254	480	300
S. C.	3,727	4,100	7,000	744	1,100	2,000
Ga.	31,760	29,500	50,000	6,850	8,200	11,000
Fla.	2,809	900	2,100	1,970	900	1,400
Ala.	15,210	13,300	29,000	3,170	4,000	6,000
Miss.	4,496	8,500	8,500	5,059	9,300	9,500
Ark.	1,010	2,100	1,200	4,200	8,400	4,300
La.	3,290	4,500	3,000	12,950	10,500	19,000
Okla.	1,377	3,000	2,000	15,863	38,000	20,000
Texas	5,097	4,600	7,000	27,173	26,400	35,000
N. Mex.	3,583	8,000	3,700	---	---	---
U. S.	74,054	80,220	115,700	78,234	107,280	108,500

State	Production		
	All Pecans	1960	Indicated 1961
	Average 1950-59	1960	1961
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds
N. C.	1,950	2,200	2,500
S. C.	4,471	5,200	9,000
Ga.	38,610	37,700	61,000
Fla.	4,779	1,800	3,500
Ala.	18,380	17,300	35,000
Miss.	9,555	17,800	18,000
Ark.	5,210	10,500	5,500
La.	16,240	15,000	22,000
Okla.	17,240	41,000	22,000
Texas	32,270	31,000	42,000
N. Mex.	3,583	8,000	3,700
U. S.	150,288	187,500	224,200

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

CROP PRODUCTION, August 1961

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal		Acreage harvested		Yield per harv. acre		Production									
group and State	Average: 1950-59:	Indi- cated 1961	Average: 1950-59:	Indi- cated 1961	Average: 1950-59:	Indi- cated 1961	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
<u>WINTER:</u>															
Fla.	13.3	10.0	9.6	153	110	135	2,027	1,100	1,296	.	.	.	.	.	.
Calif.	14.6	11.1	13.9	158	195	220	2,300	2,164	3,058	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Winter	27.9	21.1	23.5	155.8	154.7	185.3	4,327	3,264	4,354	.	.	.	.	.	.
<u>EARLY SPRING:</u>															
Fla.-Hastings	19.0	22.8	21.0	157	125	190	2,971	2,850	3,990	.	.	.	.	.	.
-Other	4.6	4.5	3.4	110	130	140	507	585	476	.	.	.	.	.	.
Texas	1.9	.9	1.0	57	60	170	79	54	170	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total E. Spring	25.5	28.2	25.4	138.7	123.7	182.5	3,557	3,489	4,636	.	.	.	.	.	.
<u>LATE SPRING:</u>															
N. C.															
8 N.E. Counties	14.2	14.7	13.3	125	150	150	1,766	2,205	1,995	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Counties	9.7	4.0	3.8	73	110	100	714	440	380	.	.	.	.	.	.
S. C.	9.7	6.5	6.0	82	85	85	789	552	510	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ga.	2.2	.5	.4	59	64	67	131	32	27	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ala.-Baldwin	17.9	15.5	12.4	104	140	110	1,867	2,170	1,364	.	.	.	.	.	.
-Other	10.0	6.5	9.0	56	62	100	530	403	900	.	.	.	.	.	.
Miss.	9.4	4.0	3.8	43	51	50	386	204	190	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ark.	11.6	5.5	5.2	51	65	62	581	358	322	.	.	.	.	.	.
La.	9.2	4.0	3.8	43	53	52	388	212	198	.	.	.	.	.	.
Okla.	4.7	1.8	1.7	53	65	62	241	117	105	.	.	.	.	.	.
Texas	10.0	7.0	6.3	51	70	75	490	490	472	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ariz.	5.6	9.8	10.3	234	240	260	1,312	2,352	2,678	.	.	.	.	.	.
Calif.	55.7	53.7	58.5	269	315	305	14,829	16,916	17,842	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total L. Spring	169.9	133.5	134.5	144.4	198.1	200.6	24,024	26,451	26,983	.	.	.	.	.	.
<u>EARLY SUMMER:</u>															
Mo.	9.8	5.0	4.5	71	90	90	673	450	405	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kans.	3.7	2.3	2.8	61	85	95	221	196	266	.	.	.	.	.	.
Del.	7.5	9.8	10.0	165	220	215	1,320	2,156	2,150	.	.	.	.	.	.
Md.	3.6	3.4	3.2	106	145	140	376	493	448	.	.	.	.	.	.
Va.-Eastern Shore	20.2	23.0	24.0	124	170	170	2,510	3,910	4,080	.	.	.	.	.	.
-Norfolk	3.4	1.6	1.2	96	110	150	330	176	180	.	.	.	.	.	.
-Other	7.3	4.0	3.8	65	60	70	470	240	266	.	.	.	.	.	.
N. C.	11.6	7.0	7.0	66	110	120	753	770	840	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ga.	2.8	.9	.8	40	40	50	108	36	40	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ky.	16.4	10.9	10.4	61	72	65	974	785	676	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tenn.	15.6	9.0	9.0	63	80	80	956	720	720	.	.	.	.	.	.
Texas	7.5	11.3	12.7	148	170	165	1,093	1,921	2,096	.	.	.	.	.	.
Calif.	9.8	9.6	9.3	264	290	310	2,580	2,784	2,883	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total E. Summer	119.1	97.8	98.7	105.5	149.7	152.5	12,363	14,637	15,050	.	.	.	.	.	.
<u>LATE SUMMER:</u>															
Mass.	2.4	2.2	2.1	158	215	200	379	473	420	.	.	.	.	.	.
R. I.	1.4	1.4	1.4	141	190	170	191	266	238	.	.	.	.	.	.
N. Y.-L. I.	20.4	11.6	12.0	209	270	240	4,190	3,132	2,880	.	.	.	.	.	.
N. J.	24.2	18.5	18.0	179	240	220	4,271	4,440	3,960	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pa.	5.3	4.0	3.8	146	205	205	760	820	779	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ohio	7.8	5.2	5.2	140	175	165	1,068	910	858	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ind.	5.6	3.3	3.2	121	185	135	664	610	432	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ill.	5.0	3.1	3.1	73	80	85	342	248	264	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mich.	7.0	6.9	7.1	105	125	140	729	862	994	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wis.	20.0	19.5	21.5	135	170	165	2,709	3,315	3,548	.	.	.	.	.	.

CROP PRODUCTION, August 1961

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

POTATOES, IRISH - Continued

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested 1950-59:	Yield per harv. acre 1961: 1950-59:	Production 1,000 cwt.	Seasonal group and State	Average: 1960 1950-59:	Yield per harv. acre 1961: 1950-59:	Production 1,000 cwt.	Seasonal group and State	Average: 1960 1950-59:	Yield per harv. acre 1961: 1950-59:	Production 1,000 cwt.
L.SUMMER-Contd.	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Minn.	5.4	6.3	6.1	132	155	155	711	976	976	946	946
Nebr.	6.6	3.9	3.9	101	145	145	556	566	566	566	566
Md.	2.8	1.8	1.8	75	105	100	210	189	189	180	180
Va.	4.8	3.0	2.6	72	65	80	343	195	195	208	208
W. Va.	12.7	10.0	9.0	66	73	67	832	730	730	603	603
N.C.	4.3	2.8	2.8	84	105	120	356	294	294	336	336
Idaho	9.6	11.0	11.4	220	210	230	2,128	2,310	2,310	2,622	2,622
Colo.	10.8	11.8	11.5	224	205	190	2,432	2,419	2,419	2,185	2,185
N. Mex.	1.6	2.3	3.4	118	185	175	214	426	426	595	595
Wash.	17.9	20.0	23.0	268	290	295	4,834	5,800	5,800	6,785	6,785
Oreg.	10.8	13.0	13.0	211	230	240	2,271	2,990	2,990	3,120	3,120
Calif.	12.1	8.9	9.4	269	290	280	3,246	2,581	2,581	2,632	2,632
Total L.Summer	198.5	170.5	175.3	170.8	202.7	200.5	33,636	34,552	34,552	35,151	35,151
FALL:											
Maine	137.4	147.0	144.0	253	229	215	34,630	33,663	33,663	30,960	30,960
N.H.	2.8	1.7	1.6	167	185	180	454	314	314	288	288
Vt.	3.5	2.4	2.4	149	175	165	514	420	420	396	396
Mass.	5.2	5.3	5.1	167	225	200	868	1,192	1,192	1,020	1,020
R.I.	3.6	4.4	4.1	208	260	235	750	1,144	1,144	964	964
Conn.	7.3	6.7	6.2	195	235	230	1,401	1,574	1,574	1,426	1,426
N.Y.-L.I.	30.1	33.4	32.0	219	270	250	6,649	9,018	9,018	8,000	8,000
-Upstate	48.2	42.0	44.0	174	195	210	8,314	8,190	8,190	9,240	9,240
Pa.	50.5	36.0	35.2	159	190	190	7,811	6,840	6,840	6,688	6,688
8 Eastern Fall	288.5	278.9	274.6	213.2	223.6	214.8	61,392	62,355	62,355	58,982	58,982
Ohio	14.2	11.3	11.3	154	195	185	2,180	2,204	2,204	2,090	2,090
Ind.	5.6	4.0	4.2	198	245	240	1,112	980	980	1,008	1,008
Mich.	51.6	39.5	41.0	130	164	170	6,531	6,478	6,478	6,970	6,970
Wis.	33.2	32.5	33.5	143	185	170	4,706	6,012	6,012	5,695	5,695
Minn.	77.8	99.0	114.0	112	125	120	8,714	12,375	12,375	13,680	13,680
Iowa	6.9	3.7	4.0	86	120	120	562	444	444	480	480
N.Dak.	94.0	112.0	119.0	116	128	120	10,962	14,336	14,336	14,280	14,280
S.Dak.	10.3	6.9	6.8	82	85	85	850	586	586	578	578
Nebr.	18.8	11.2	10.9	154	185	180	2,883	2,072	2,072	1,962	1,962
9 Central Fall	312.4	320.1	344.7	123.5	142.1	135.6	38,501	45,487	45,487	46,743	46,743
Mont.	9.2	8.2	7.5	138	140	145	1,269	1,148	1,148	1,088	1,088
Idaho	161.6	224.0	264.0	190	182	200	31,043	40,768	40,768	52,800	52,800
Wyo.	4.6	4.2	4.0	137	160	165	630	672	672	660	660
Colo.	43.4	44.2	49.5	191	215	215	8,301	9,503	9,503	10,642	10,642
Utah	10.2	8.6	9.0	155	170	170	1,575	1,462	1,462	1,530	1,530
Nev.	1.5	1.0	1.1	198	220	200	306	220	220	220	220
Wash.	15.1	15.0	19.0	238	285	290	3,633	4,275	4,275	5,510	5,510
Oreg.	25.2	22.0	24.0	236	220	245	5,970	4,840	4,840	5,880	5,880
Calif.	16.6	19.6	20.0	246	220	275	4,064	4,312	4,312	5,500	5,500
9 Western Fall	287.4	346.8	398.1	196.5	193.8	210.6	56,792	67,200	67,200	83,830	83,830
Total Fall	888.3	945.8	1,017.4	176.3	185.1	186.3	156,685	175,042	175,042	189,555	189,555
U.S.	1,429.3	1,474.8		184.3	234,592					275,729	
	1,396.9			164.6			187.0			257,435	

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
N. J.	88	105	100	1,377	1,470	1,400
Mo.	64	100	92	128	120	101
Kans.	54	80	75	59	104	98
Md.	109	135	135	530	540	459
Va.	84	112	96	1,453	2,072	1,613
N. C.	64	90	80	2,544	2,160	1,760
S. C.	51	57	54	1,177	456	432
Ga.	52	64	71	1,129	832	923
Fla.	46	45	50	159	90	80
Ky.	55	62	58	265	143	128
Tenn.	60	87	80	664	478	400
Ala.	46	57	58	832	570	551
Miss.	50	58	65	1,131	870	949
Ark.	51	77	70	314	300	252
La.	58	62	60	4,791	3,100	3,000
Okla.	50	65	65	123	117	124
Texas	49	80	70	1,246	1,200	1,190
N. Mex.	1/ 105	88	110	1/ 147	114	187
Calif.	73	75	80	859	900	1,040
U. S.	59.9	77.1	73.5	18,898	15,636	14,687
1/	1959 only.					

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1950-59	1960	1961	Average 1950-59	1960	1961
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Idaho	1,935	1,880	1,800	3,797	6,016	5,760
Wash.	1,660	1,620	1,630	24,904	1/26,568	21,300
Oreg.	1,201	1,310	1,320	9,313	2/ 5,895	3,960
Calif.	1,534	1,470	1,450	10,590	7,497	5,655
U. S.	1,538	1,575	1,581	48,604	45,976	36,675

1/ Includes 324,000 pounds not harvested because of economic conditions.

2/ Includes 262,000 pounds paid for but not harvested.

CROP PRODUCTION, August 1961

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

JULY EGG PRODUCTION				Total eggs produced				
State and division	Number of layers on hand during July 1960	Eggs per 100 layers 1960	Number 1961	During July 1960	Jan. 1961	July 1960	incl. 1961	
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	
Maine	3,206	3,405	1,841	1,779	59	61	440	
N.H.	1,406	1,316	1,782	1,770	25	23	191	
Vt.	697	640	1,885	1,876	13	12	97	
Mass.	2,907	2,743	1,848	1,869	54	51	389	
R.I.	354	334	1,798	1,829	6	6	44	
Conn.	2,993	2,777	1,764	1,770	53	49	374	
N.Y.	8,432	8,004	1,866	1,817	157	145	1,115	
N.J.	9,851	9,736	1,705	1,720	168	167	1,229	
Pa.	15,222	14,814	1,841	1,841	280	273	2,114	
N.Atl.	45,068	43,769	1,808	1,798	815	787	5,993	
Ohio	10,960	10,284	1,866	1,810	205	186	1,488	
Ind.	10,631	9,866	1,876	1,916	199	189	1,534	
Ill.	10,766	10,062	1,848	1,823	199	183	1,477	
Mich.	6,388	6,063	1,817	1,844	116	112	868	
Wis.	8,518	8,289	1,860	1,854	158	154	1,234	
E.N.Cent.	47,263	44,564	1,856	1,849	877	824	6,601	
Minn.	14,333	14,258	1,872	1,894	268	270	2,222	
Iowa	19,600	18,526	1,910	1,882	374	349	3,019	
Mo.	8,104	7,655	1,745	1,755	141	134	1,081	
N.Dak.	2,056	2,028	1,699	1,742	35	35	272	
S.Dak.	6,554	6,340	1,832	1,872	120	119	947	
Nebr.	8,222	7,454	1,854	1,848	152	138	1,179	
Kans.	6,114	5,258	1,835	1,820	112	96	855	
W.N.Cent.	64,983	61,519	1,850	1,855	1,202	1,141	9,575	
Del.	652	630	1,686	1,637	11	10	82	
Md.	1,535	1,372	1,776	1,724	27	24	210	
Va.	5,153	5,195	1,773	1,773	91	92	675	
W.Va.	1,863	1,730	1,838	1,801	34	31	241	
N.C.	9,392	9,714	1,801	1,767	169	172	1,243	
S.C.	3,738	4,034	1,792	1,724	67	70	481	
Ga.	10,181	10,819	1,786	1,798	182	195	1,326	
Fla.	4,612	4,950	1,885	1,903	87	94	606	
S.Atl.	37,126	38,444	1,799	1,790	668	688	4,864	
Ky.	4,555	4,560	1,655	1,652	75	75	562	
Tenn.	4,984	4,543	1,631	1,637	81	74	606	
Ala.	6,082	6,399	1,724	1,761	105	113	781	
Miss.	5,921	6,549	1,618	1,600	96	105	701	
Ark.	4,580	5,316	1,690	1,724	77	92	568	
La.	2,676	2,562	1,538	1,618	41	41	318	
Okla.	2,926	2,886	1,724	1,730	50	50	407	
Texas	11,254	13,242	1,686	1,711	190	227	1,510	
S.Cent.	42,978	46,057	1,664	1,687	715	777	5,453	
Mont.	910	831	1,779	1,752	16	15	126	
Idaho	1,123	1,140	1,876	1,844	21	21	160	
Wyo.	273	256	1,755	1,817	5	5	36	
Colo.	1,295	1,260	1,823	1,762	24	22	178	
N.Mex.	672	740	1,699	1,798	11	13	82	
Ariz.	715	683	1,770	1,658	13	11	98	
Utah	1,320	1,269	1,938	1,938	26	25	189	
Nev.	62	64	1,761	1,736	1	1	7	
Wash.	4,424	4,520	1,922	1,972	85	89	614	
Oreg.	2,520	2,676	1,879	1,876	47	50	355	
Calif.	25,432	28,280	1,928	1,919	490	543	3,264	
West.	38,746	41,719	1,907	1,906	739	795	5,109	
U.S.	276,164	276,072	1,816	1,815	5,016	5,012	37,595	
							36,798	